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10 August 1979

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1455



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DOSAAF TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

DOSAAF Chief Evaluates Training

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 Mar 79 p 1

[Report: "Perform Efficiently and Well"]

[Text] A conference of chairmen of Union republic DOSAAF central committees and the chairmen of kray and oblast DOSAAF committees of the Russian Federation was recently held. Thrice Hero of the Soviet Union and Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, presented a report to the participants.

V. Lepeshkin, deputy chairman of a CPSU Central Committee section, took part in the conference.

The chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee stressed in his report the fact that in 1978 organizations of the defense Society had focused their efforts on further improving the effectiveness and quality of military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work in light of requirements set by the 25th CPUS Congress, the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on 7 May 1966, and decisions reached at the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

On the whole, DOSAAF organizations coped successfully with their assigned tasks and advanced in many areas of their practical work.

DOSAAF committees devoted a great deal of attention to the tasks of making primary organizations more active and militant, building up socialist competition, expanding the practice of applying the volunteer principle at all levels of the DOSAAF organization, and improving the organizational work. The teams on the bottom level have begun taking a more active part in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers, especially the youth, and have improved and appreciably increased the scope of their defense and sports work.

At the same time, the speaker noted that the organizational work in some committees does not yet fully measure up to the requirements of today. The

requirement that primary organizations be transformed into centers for mass defense work is not being implemented rapidly enough. In the Permskaya Oblast DOSAAF organization, among others, the majority of lower level defense teams, especially in the rural areas, are small and do not have the necessary training and technical sports base. The oblast organization is devoting too little attention to the supervision of socialist competition.

It is essential that a persistent effort be made to improve the quality of mass organizational work. This key task, the speaker stressed, should be accomplished primarily by improving supervision of the primary organizations on the part of the Society's rayon and city committees. Increasing the function of rayon and city committees, making them truly vigorous and active organs, is one of the main areas of work for the obkoms and kraykoms of the Union republic DOSAAF central committees.

In many DOSAAF organizations the effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination has risen, and the most serious of attention is now being given to implementation of the principles advanced at the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress with respect to linking inseparably the military-patriotic indoctrination of DOSAAF members with their practical training in basic military affairs. At the same time, the practice of planning military-patriotic work on a comprehensive basis has not become widespread in some committees, and the peculiarities of various groups of the population and of the youth are not being taken into account satisfactorily.

The military-patriotic indoctrination of the draft-age youth must be made more effective.

The party's requirement with respect to improving the quality and effectiveness of ideological work and the forms and methods employed, which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev explained at the November 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, calls primarily for improved supervision of military-patriotic work and for further improvement of the ideological-political and the organizational levels of the measures performed.

The DOSAAF centers have an important role in the resolution of this problem. It is therefore planned to create a DOSAAF center with a regular staff or manned by volunteers at each oblast center within the next 2 years.

While noting the DOSAAF organization's achievements in the training of specialists for the Armed Forces of the USSR, A. I. Pokryshkin also analyzed the causes of deficiencies, stressing, among other things, the fact that the cadets' practical training is poor in a number of organizations and that they are poorly prepared to operate the equipment and to spot and correct malfunctions. DOSAAF committees were instructed constantly to monitor the organization of the training process, to be more demanding of the directors of training organizations and to make a more determined effort in the construction and in the creation and improvement of the training base. It is important to back up decisions with the necessary organizational work.

The chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee then discussed issues pertaining to the training of cadres in the large-scale technical professions for the national economy. In 1978 the Society trained 2.216 million specialists in various fields. A total of 748,000 of these were trained for jobs in agriculture. The training of specialists in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR increased by 43 percent, reaching a figure of 140,000.

The best indicators for the training of agricultural cadres were achieved by the Uzbek Republic organization and by the DOSAAF organizations in Voronezhskaya, Gor'kovskaya and Tul'skaya oblasts.

Decisions coming out of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are highly important for all DOSAAF organizations with respect to further expanding the training of specialists for agriculture. It is essential that all republics and oblasts take the most determined steps to provide agriculture with considerable assistance.

When he spoke about the development of the military-technical types of sports, A. I. Pokryshkin pointed out that the number of individuals engaging in the technical and applied military types of sports increased by 1.2 million last year, and 4 million rated sportsmen were produced. The positions of our sportsmen in international competition are continuing to gain strength. Soviet sportsmen in the technical and applied military types of sports won 525 medals last year alone, including 262 gold medals.

At the same time, we must expand the network of sports facilities and make more efficient use of existing ones, increase the number of STK [technical sports complexes] and build up their materials and equipment base in order to further the development of sports, to make them more popular and improve the preparation of rated sportsmen.

In order to attract large numbers of teenagers to classes in the technical and applied military types of sports, we should devote greater attention to the technical sports schools for children and youth, improve their materials and equipment base, provide them with the necessary methodological assistance and constantly monitor their work.

The speaker stressed the fact that the 7th Summer Spartacade of Peoples of the USSR was one of the most important events of recent years. It stimulated sports activities significantly at all levels in the Society. More competitions are being held, the number of participants has grown and the preparation of rated sportsmen has been expanded.

The spartacade has now entered the decisive phase, that of the final competitions. It is the task of all Society committees to utilize the final year of the spartacade to further develop the technical and applied military types of sports, to involve new primary organizations in them and to publicize the work of DOSAAF.

In his concluding word the chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee noted the exceptional importance of further improving the style employed by the DOSAAF committees in their organizational work.

The defense Society entered 1979, the fourth year of the five-year plan, with good prospects for the completion of its assigned tasks. Decisions coming out of the November 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 10th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet provide us with an infallible way to further improve the effectiveness and quality of the work.

The conclusions and the points contained in Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's speech at his meeting with electors of the Baumanskiy Electoral District should serve as a guide to action in our day-to-day practical work.

The speaker also expressed his confidence that the leaders of DOSAAF organizations will do everything possible to see that the assigned tasks are honorably completed and that the defense Society continues to serve as a reliable assistant to the party in the training of workers to defend the homeland.

Certain of the participants also spoke at the conference.

Socialist Competition Results

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 Mar 79 p 1

[Report: "The Results Are Totaled, The Tasks Defined"]

[Text] On the Results of the 1978 All-Union Socialist Competition Among Union-Republic DOSAAF Organizations, Kray and Oblast DOSAAF Organizations of the Russian Federation.

The Presidium of the AUCCTU, the secretariat of the Komsomol central committee and the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee have reviewed the results of the 1978 All-Union Socialist Competition among Union republic DOSAAF organizations, kray and oblast DOSAAF organizations of the Russian Federation.

The resolution which was adopted notes that organizations of the Volunteer Society for Cooperation with the Army, Aviation, and Fleet of Union republics and of krays and oblasts of the Russian Federation, participating in the All-Union Socialist Competition under the leadership of party and soviet organs and with active assistance from trade union and Komsomol organizations, have achieved further organizational strengthening of the DOSAAF collectives and have improved the quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic, mass defense, training, sports and production work. Many defense organizations had achieved the main goals in their socialist commitments by 7 October 1978, the first anniversary of the new Constitution of the USSR.

Having reviewed the results of the competition among Union republic DOSAAF organizations, kray and oblast DOSAAF organizations of the Russian Federation for 1978, the Presidium of the AUCCTU, the Secretariat of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee decree:

That the following be acknowledged as competition winners for achieving good results in the All-Union Socialist Competition and for improving the effectiveness and quality of their work, and that the following positions be awarded:

First place ranking--to DOSAAF organizations of the Belorussian SSR and the Georgian SSR, the city of Moscow, the Tatar ASSR, and Kuybyshevskaya, Moscow and Omskaya Oblasts with the awarding of Challenge Red Banners of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, monetary prizes in the amount of 3,000 rubles and sets of training and sports equipment valued at 5,000 rubles.

Second place rankings--to DOSAAF organizations of the Uzbek SSR and the Ukrainian SSR, and Volgogradskaya, Gor'kovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Saratovskaya and Tul'skaya oblasts, with a presentation of Challenge Red Pennants of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and monetary prizes in the amount of 2,000 rubles and sets of training and sports equipment valued at 3,000 rubles.

Third place rankings--to DOSAAF organizations of the Lithuanian SSR, the Bashkir ASSR, Leningrad city and oblast, and Bryanskaya, Ivanovskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts, with the presentation of Challenge Cups of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and monetary prizes in the amount of 1,500 rubles and sets of training and sports equipment valued at 2,000 rubles.

It is proposed that the DOSAAF central committees of Union republics, kray and oblast DOSAAF committees of the Russian Federation, jointly with trade union councils and Komsomol committees, analyze the results of the 1978 All-Union Socialist Competition and, in accordance with the tasks emerging from decisions of the July and November (1978) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches delivered at those plenums by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and out of the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee on the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition to improve production effectiveness and work quality and to successfully fulfill the 1978 plan, outline and implement specific measures to further improve the organization of socialist competition and to improve the effectiveness and quality of the work in 1979, the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The experience of outstanding DOSAAF organizations and teams is to be publicized more extensively, and the initiative "Work Without Laggards," produced by enterprise collectives in Rostovskaya Oblast, is to be universally adopted in 1979.

School Admission Announcements

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 28 Mar 79 p 4

[Excerpts] Volchanskoye aviatsionnoye uchilishche letchikov DOSAAF (Volchanskoye Aviation School of DOSAAF Pilots) announces that it is accepting applications for the first year of training.

The school trains flight instructors to work in DOSAAF aviation organizations.

Applications are accepted from youth between the ages of 17 (as of 1 May 1979) and 21 years, with a secondary education and physically fit for flight work.

The training period is 3 years.

Graduates of the school are awarded the rating of flight instructor and issued a general Union secondary specialized education diploma.

School address: 312510, Volchansk, Khar'kovskaya Oblast, ulitsa Frunze, d. 1.

Kaluzhnskoye aviatsionno-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche DOSAAF (Kaluga DOSAAF School of Aviation Engineers) announces that it is accepting applications for the first year of training.

The school trains aviation engineers in the maintenance of airplanes, helicopters, engines and the aviation and radio-electronic equipment of aircraft to work in DOSAAF aviation organizations.

Applications are accepted from youth between the ages of 17 and 21, with a secondary education.

The training period is 2 years and 9 months.

Graduates of the school are awarded the rating of engineer for maintenance of airplanes, helicopters and aircraft engines or engineer for maintenance of aviation equipment or of aircraft radio-electronic equipment, and are issued a common Union secondary specialized education diploma.

School address: Kaluga, p/ya, 22.

Military-Technical Sports Results

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Col Gen A. Odintsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "Spartacade Sounds the Roll-Call"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are implementing the grand program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress for

building communism, with enormous creative enthusiasm. Our nation's achievements in all areas of human endeavor have been embodied in the Constitution of the USSR and are opening up new and broader opportunities for achieving maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing demands of the workers.

Physical training and sports, the unending source of health, vitality and strength, is one of the important areas of communist indoctrination of the youth and their training for work in defense of the homeland. Spartacades of peoples of the USSR are becoming a real arena for demonstrating the achievements of the Soviet physical training movement, a sort of athletic report. And it is with good reason that our nation attaches great importance to them.

The 7th Summer Spartacade of Peoples of the USSR, which is being conducted by trade union, Komsomol and physical training organizations and DOSAAF committees, is designed to further the accomplishment of the task set by the the 25th CPSU Congress with respect to further developing mass physical training and sports at enterprises and establishments, at educational institutions and in residential areas. DOSAAF committees must take advantage of the spartacade's prestige and the excitement generated by the start of its events to improve the quality and effectiveness of the physical and military-patriotic indoctrination of all workers, including students of general education schools, vocational and technical schools, tekhnikums and VUZ's. The defense Society's organizations must continuously improve the forms and methods of sports activities in DOSAAF and DYUSTSH [expansion unknown] schools and in technical sports clubs and sections, thereby ensuring a general rise in the skill of DOSAAF sportsmen in the technical military types of sports so that they can represent our homeland in the most important international competitions.

Basic changes have taken place in recent years in the development of the technical military types of sports and in their materials and equipment base. Suffice it to say that the defense Society's army of sportsmen now includes more than 25 million people, who participate in 57 types of competitions listed in the Unified All-Union Sports Classification. The increased scope and number of competitions in the technical military types of sports has resulted in an increase in the number of rated sportsmen, sports masters and referees in the nation. Last year alone, 1,179 sports masters were produced in the technical types of sports, including 75 international-class masters. The leading group of sportsmen in the technical military sports now includes more than 13,624 sports masters and 146,000 candidate sports masters and first-class sportsmen.

The geographical area of technical military sports has expanded considerably during this time, and the proportion of motorized sports has grown. This is especially true of motorcycle and motor vehicle sports. More than 800 international and national competitions are now held each year in the most diverse areas of the nation in motorcycle sports alone.

The constant concern demonstrated by the CPSU and the Soviet Government for improving DOSAAF work and further improving its materials and equipment base have made it possible markedly to improve the technical sports results achieved

by Soviet sportsmen internationally. Records set by the sportsmen in recent years are proof of the qualitative advances made in sports. As of 1 January 1979 USSR sportsmen had set 345 world records in various technical military sports.

In the past 7 years, since the 7th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, the sports base of DOSAAF organizations has been strengthened considerably. During this time the committees have received more than 7,500 go-carts, more than 30,000 competition motorcycles, as many as 500 cars and trucks for sports, and a great deal of other sports equipment. Small-series production of the "Lada-Vikhr," and "Estoniya" racing cars has been started at Estonian SSR DOSAAF enterprises.

The Society's committees are now devoting more attention to the construction of sports installations and facilities. A total of 131 small-bore ranges, 240 technical military training centers, 2 swimming pools, 7 motorcycle racing tracks and go-cart speedways (kordodrom), 3 circular paved routes, numerous technical sports clubs and other facilities have been built in the 7 years. Republic, kray and oblast technical clubs for various types of sports have been built in all Union republics and in many oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation. This has made it possible for the defense Society's organizations, even in the first stages of the 7th Summer Spartacade of Peoples of the USSR, to make a far better showing than in the previous spartacade.

Improving Military-Sports Training

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 May 79 p 1

[Report: "On Further Developing the Applied-Military All-Round Athletics"]

[Text] The Bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee reviewed the subject: "On the State of and Measures to Further Develop Applied-Military All-Round Athletics in the Nation."

The defense Society's organizations, together with the Federation of Applied-Military All-Round Athletics, is performing a certain amount of work to fulfill requirements set by the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee on the further development of applied-military all-round athletics. Millions of Soviet people are now engaging in this type of sports. Many have become rated sportsmen and masters of sports of the USSR. All-round athletes of the USSR DOSAAF are successfully participating in international overall competitions among nations of the socialist commonwealth, with the slogan "For Friendship and Fraternity."

All-round applied-military athletic activities are best organized and embrace the largest numbers of people in DOSAAF organizations of the Belorussian, Kazakh and Ukrainian SSR's, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropol'skiy krays; and Kirovskaya, Moscow, Penzenskaya, Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya and other oblasts of the RSFSR.

At the same time, the Bureau of the Presidium of the DOSAAF Central Committee noted that this accessible type of sports, which does not require large material outlays, has not yet been properly developed throughout. Applied-military all-round athletics are still not being developed with sufficient purposiveness in the Azerbaydzhan SSR; the Karelian, Komi, Mari, Tuva and Yakut ASSR's; and Amurskaya, Irkutskaya and Tomskaya oblasts of the RSFSR. Federations have not yet been created there, and classes and competitions in applied-military all-round athletics are rarely conducted.

Certain DOSAAF committees are not demonstrating initiative and persistence in the creation and expansion of the materials and equipment base for classes in this type of sports. The work of setting up obstacle zones is poorly organized at some technical schools, rifle and technical sports clubs, and large primary DOSAAF organizations. In some cases, republic and oblast competitions are poorly conducted. The Central Rifle Sports Club of the USSR DOSAAF is not doing enough to study the state of affairs with respect to the mass development of the type of sports in the lower collectives, to summarize and disseminate progressive experience or to improve the methods used for training all-round athletes, referees and instructors.

The Bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee demanded that the DOSAAF central committees of Union republics, kray and oblast DOSAAF committees discuss the situation and consider measures to develop applied-military all-round athletics. It was recommended that they devote major attention to the universal introduction of this type of sports among the broad masses of the youth--in schools, vocational and technical schools, tekhnikums and higher educational institutions.

The Bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee decreed that a study be made of the possibility of opening a DYUSTSH for applied-military all-round athletics and of creating all-round athletics divisions at the existing DOSAAF DYUSTSH's--trade union DSO [voluntary societies of sportsmen].

It was recommended that the importance and role of applied-military all-round athletics in the training of the youth for service in the Soviet Armed Forces be more extensively publicized in political-indoctrinational measures. Special attention is being devoted to the development of good communist ideals, morale and moral qualities in the sportsmen and trainers.

It was recommended that the Central Rifle Sports Club of the USSR DOSAAF improve its effort to provide practical assistance to DOSAAF committees in the conduct of sports competitions and in the organization of seminars for referees, trainers and instructor-methods experts. The USSR Federation of Applied-Military All-Round Athletics is to take steps to activate the work of sports commissions and to provide DOSAAF committees and federations with on-the-spot assistance in setting up and conducting competitions and training volunteer sports cadres.

The decree requires the Directorate of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee to step up its control over the creation of the training materials base for the

development of applied-military all-round athletics at DOSAAF motor vehicle, technical, naval and radio engineering schools, and combined technical schools, and over the conduct of mass competitions among the pre-draft and draft-age youth.

It was recommended that the editors of the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT and the magazines VOYENNIYSE ZNANIYA, RADIO, ZA RULEM and KRYL'YA RODINY systematically and thoroughly publicize the experience of DOSAAF committees in the development of applied-military all-round athletics among the youth, and that they publicize the achievements of the all-round sportsmen more extensively.

Improvement of Organizational Work

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 1

[Article: "Raise the Level of Organizational Work"]

[Text] An All-Union seminar arranged by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee was held in Moscow. Taking part in the seminar were deputy chairman for mass-organizational work and military-patriotic propaganda of the Union republic DOSAAF central committees and kray and oblast DOSAAF committees of the Russian Federation.

A report on the state of and measures to improve the organizational work of defense Society committees to fulfill decisions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress was delivered by Lieutenant General V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. The report and speeches by the seminar participants thoroughly discussed problems of increasing the directing role of DOSAAF committees and improving their organizational activities to further uplift and improve mass defense and military-patriotic work.

There was an extensive and beneficial exchange of opinions on questions of developing socialist competition, improving supervision over the primary organizations, monitoring the fulfillment of decisions adopted and the work carried out with the volunteer aktiv, and on publicizing progressive experience and improving visual agitation. The following deputy chairmen shared their practical experience: P. Dronov of the Moscow Oblast DOSAAF committee; A. Averin of the Leningrad City and Oblast DOSAAF committee; M. Shmelev of the Uzbek SSR DOSAAF Central Committee; M. Chupakhin of the Krasnodarskiy Kray DOSAAF committee; D. Shurshin of the Kiyevskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee; D. Sedin of the Omskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee; V. Konevtsev of the Khabarovskiy Kray DOSAAF committee; B. Sapozhnikov of the Gor'kovskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee; A. Glebov of the Kemerovskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee; Kh. Sharipov of the Tadzhik SSR DOSAAF Central Committee; V. Y. Khov of the Moscow City DOSAAF committee; and N. Ilyukhin of the Sverdlovskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee.

The seminar participants were addressed by S. Arutyunyan, an official for the CPSU Central Committee. He discussed the basic tasks emerging from the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee: "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work."

Colonel S. Maykov, a representative from the National Civil Defense Headquarters, told about joint work carried out by DOSAAF committees and civil defense staffs in the performance and publicizing of civil defense tasks.

A speech by Yu. Fischevskiy, first deputy chairman of the board of the All-Union "Znaniye" Society, dealt with questions of further improving the joint work performed by DOSAAF organizations and the "Znaniye" society in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers and the youth.

N. Zabyrin, chief of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Lottery Directorate, touched upon a few questions pertaining to the practical tasks of the Society's committees and organizations with respect to the circulation of lottery tickets and publicizing the lottery's purposes extensively.

Seminar participants were also addressed by I. Semiokhin, member of the editorial board of the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT.

The seminar concluded with a summation of its results by Lieutenant General V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. He stressed the fact that the remainder of this year will be a very intense period with respect to the volume and the nature of the tasks facing DOSAAF organizations.

They will have to get a vigorous campaign under way to fulfill the requirements set forth in the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work," the various points of which also directly apply to the work of the Society's organizations.

DOSAAF organizations have important tasks with respect to organizing and conducting reports and elections of the defense Society's directing organs.

All forms of organizational and mass political work must be employed to ensure a fitting reception for the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the 35th anniversary of victory by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War. In connection with this, we must see to it that all rayon and city DOSAAF organizations take an active part in the All-Union review-competition for best organization of military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work.

All of these tasks should be performed in a comprehensive manner and with close interrelation. Their successful performance will require accurate planning and good organization, performance and persistence in the achievement of the assigned goals. The Society's supervisory cadres must be more demanding and increase the responsibility of each for his assigned section, and step up their control over and verification of performance.

The seminar participants were acquainted with the practical work being performed by the permanent commissions of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and heard a number of lectures on current problems of military-patriotic indoctrination. They took part in a practical class on the use of films in military-patriotic and mass defense work.

Importance of Report and Election Meetings

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "Reports and Elections--To The Center of Attention"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the DOSAAF Charter and as a result of the fact that the terms of authority of the committees and inspection commissions of the defense Society's primary, city and rayon, district, oblast and kray organizations have elapsed, the 4th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee adopted a resolution "On the Conduct of Report and Election Meetings in the Society's Organizations." The following schedules were set: meetings and conferences are to be held in the primary organizations in October-November 1979; conferences in rayon, city and district organizations, in November-December 1979; and conferences in oblast and kray organizations, in December 1979-January 1980.

Reports and elections make up one of the most important periods in the life of the defense Society, an event of great motivational significance. They will take place in an atmosphere of enormous political and labor enthusiasm on the part of the Soviet people, enthusiasm evoked by the vigorous struggle to implement the historic decisions coming out of the 25th CPSU Congress and the requirements set forth in the Constitution of the USSR. The far-reaching plans for our nation's economic and social development, which were further developed in decisions of the July and November (1978) and the April (1979) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, are inspiring all of the nation's workers to strive for new accomplishments.

The scientific, consistent and principled foreign and domestic policies of the CPSU, the work of its Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, conform to the basic interests and the most cherished aspirations of the broad masses of workers. Implementation of the Leninist policy of struggle for peace and security of nations is creating in all people of good will a feeling of profound gratitude and appreciation toward the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

We must always remember, however, that the struggle for peace and for detente, for strategic arms limitations, is taking place in a situation of determined resistance on the part of the more aggressive imperialist groups. The Party constantly reminds us of the complexity and the conflicting nature of the contemporary international situation and of the need for political vigilance and to maintain our state's defense capabilities, which serves as an extremely important factor restraining the aggressive intrigues of the imperialists, at a high level.

In this situation, the defense Society's organizations are expected to work especially persistently on the tasks involved in providing active assistance

for strengthening the nation's defense capability and for training the workers to defend the socialist homeland, tasks assigned DOSAAF by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

One of the most important tasks involved in the upcoming reports and elections is one of improving the qualitative makeup of the Society's elected organs in light of requirements set forth by the 3d Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. First of all, we must turn our attention to the selection of chairmen for the committees of DOSAAF primary organizations. We now have more than 336,000 of these. The success of each defense team depends to a great extent on the initiative and the organizational abilities demonstrated by the leaders of primary organizations. Individuals of principle with a good knowledge of financial management and record keeping for stocks of materials and equipment should be recommended for the auditing commissions.

The leaders of DOSAAF oblast and kray committees and the DOSAAF central committees of Union republics have an obligation to see that those elected chairmen of the defense Society's rayon and city committees are people capable of justifying the great trust involved and of exercising concrete supervision over the primary organizations and of focusing the efforts of the activists on ensuring success in military-patriotic propaganda, mass defense and sports work. The practice of electing representatives of trade union, Komsomol and sports organizations, of military commissariats and civil defense staffs to the leading DOSAAF organs has thoroughly justified itself.

It would not be inappropriate to mention yet another important measure, which is sometimes forgotten by certain directors of rayon, city, oblast and kray defense organizations. I refer to the approval of newly elected chairmen of committees and auditing commissions of primary party organizations by the Presidium of the raykom or gorkom, and chairmen of rayon and city committees by the Presidium of the obkom or kraykom. This is far from simply a formality. It contributes to the thorough understanding of the efficiency of regular workers and activists and helps to increase their sense of personal responsibility to justify the great trust expressed in them by the collectives.

For DOSAAF committees and organizations, the reports and elections constitute a test of maturity, a major check on their style of work and their ability to perform well the important tasks assigned the defense Society by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

Procedures for Report and Election Meetings

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Jul 79, 8 Jul 79

[Two-part article: "How To Prepare for and Conduct the Report and Election Meeting (or Conference)"]

[4 Jul 79 p 2]

[Text] In accordance with a decree of the 4th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the report and election campaign will begin in primary DOSAAF organizations in October of this year. The defense Society's activists have inquired as to the procedure for setting up and conducting the reports and elections, requesting a detailed explanation.

[Question] What is the sequence for conducting report and election meetings?

[Answer] The report and election meeting (or conference) in the primary organization is preceded by reports and elections in shop, brigade and other low-level collectives. This sequence makes it possible to consider the state of the practical work most thoroughly and to consider the requests and desires of DOSAAF members with respect to improving the quality and effectiveness of mass defense work.

Report and election conferences may be held in primary organizations with more than 300 defense Society members. The delegates to them are elected by a show of hands at meetings of shop and brigade collectives and their equivalents. The primary organization committee sets a standard number of representatives for all low-level collectives.

[Question] How many of the defense Society's members must be present at a meeting (or conference) for there to be a quorum?

[Answer] Article 36 of the DOSAAF Charter states the following: "There is a quorum at a meeting (or conference) when more than half of the DOSAAF members (delegates) are present."

The level on which meetings are conducted and the number and participation of the members present are indications of a defense organization's authority and its role in the collective. Society members must be notified at least 5 days in advance of the site and time of a meeting (or conference).

[Question] What should be the agenda for a report and election meeting (or conference)?

[Answer] The following agenda has been established for a report and election meeting in a group, brigade, shift, shop or class organization and their equivalents:

1. Report on the performance of the committee (chairman, group organizer);
2. Election of the committee (chairman, group organizer);
3. Election of delegates to the primary organization's conference.

The following issues are discussed at a report and election meeting (or conference) of a primary organization:

1. Report on the performance of the committee (chairman);
2. Report of the inspection commission (and the inspector general);
3. Election of the committee (and chairman);
4. Election of the inspection commission (and inspector general);
5. Election of delegates to the rayon (or city) conference.

Members of the committee (and its chairman) and of the inspection commission (and the inspector general) and delegates to the rayon (or city) conference are elected by a show of hands.

[Question] Who sets up the report and election meeting, and how?

[Answer] The primary organization's committee (and the chairman, when there is no committee) is responsible for setting up the report and election meeting (or conference). The DOSAAF committee compiles an organizational support plan for the report and election meeting in advance, which includes briefing sessions for the chairmen of group, brigade, shift, shop and class organizations and their equivalents, and for the volunteer aktiv for setting up the meeting. A schedule is compiled for conducting the report meetings in shop organizations and their equivalents.

On specific proposals for setting up and conducting the report and election meeting, the chairman of the DOSAAF committee confers with the leaders of enterprises, establishments, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, educational institutions, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The plans worked out and agreed upon for the reports and elections and the schedules of meetings and conferences are reported to and approved by party organs.

[Question] Who prepares the report and what does it cover?

[Answer] The report is prepared by the DOSAAF committee (or the chairman), with the activists taking part. Preparations for the reports and elections should focus on making the Society's members more active in the performance of tasks emerging from decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and points and recommendations made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the early fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments for the fourth year of the five-year plan and on providing a fitting reception for the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The report should therefore center around a thorough analysis of the work performed by the primary organization and its leading organs to perform

the tasks emerging from decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the requirements set forth in the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on 7 May 1966, decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress and plenums of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and higher committees and local decisions.

The report must objectively present the results of socialist competition and of the performance of commitments, the problem of military-patriotic indoctrination and the comprehensive approach taken to it. The report should thoroughly analyze the work performed to train the youth for service in the Armed Forces of the USSR and thoroughly review the training of cadres in the mass technical professions for the national economy. It should devote proper attention to an analysis of the practical work performed by DOSAAF organizations to involve the broad masses of Society members in classes in the technical and applied-military types of sports and in the 7th Summer Spartacade of Peoples of the USSR, and should thoroughly analyze the state of the materials and equipment base.

In all of the matters discussed, naturally, the report should indicate critically and self-critically deficiencies in the work and should describe the tasks for the future.

During preparations for and the conduct of report and election meetings, it is important fully to explain the degree to which the work in the defense organization is set up to meet today's demands, how regulations are being followed, how the assignments are distributed and in what manner each individual is held accountable for his job.

[Question] Must the report be approved at a committee meeting?

[Answer] Yes. Point 5 of the instructions "On Conducting Elections of Leading DOSAAF Organs" states the following: "DOSAAF committee reports are discussed and approved... in the primary organizations--at committee meetings. The reports of inspection commissions--at commission meetings." This procedure is based on the collective leadership principle.

[Question] How is the draft decision of a report and election meeting prepared, and what does it include?

[Answer] The draft decision, together with the report, represents an important document of the report and election meeting. A thorough and substantive draft--a product of advance work by the committee members and the aktiv--is carefully prepared in advance. In many defense organizations, groups of activists prepare the draft plan at the same time as they work out the principal points of the report. In other defense collectives, a special group of activists, well acquainted with the various areas of their DOSAAF organization's work, is appointed to prepare the decision. It goes without saying that in this case, the groups working on the text of the report and the draft decision combine their efforts.

It is highly important that the decision of the report and election meeting be specific and militant. It ordinarily consists of two parts: one part containing a statement of facts, the other resolutions. The first part explains what the committee (and its chairman) have accomplished in the report period and indicates achievements and deficiencies, and the reasons for the latter.

As a rule, the second part, which contains the resolutions, gives an evaluation of the work performed by the committee (and its chairman) in the report period. An important aspect of this part is its explanation of ways and means by which the defense Society members can achieve unity of word and deed, plans and actions, in the accomplishment of mass defense tasks. In order to make report and election meetings more effective, it is essential to adopt specific and well-based decisions on the issues discussed there and to indicate who is to do what, and when.

The plan should define steps to further improve the military-patriotic indoctrination of the defense Society's members in light of the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work," and to establish the comprehensive approach to the organization of the entire process of military patriotic indoctrination.

It is important that the report and election meeting decision contain the critical comments, additions and proposals submitted by those speaking at the meeting (or conference).

The final version of the report and election meeting decision is adopted by a simple majority of votes by the DOSAAF members present at the meeting.

[8 Jul 79 p 2]

[Question] Whose work is evaluated--that of the committee or of the entire DOSAAF organization--and how is it evaluated by the report and election meeting?

[Answer] The practical work of the entire defense organization is discussed at the report and election meeting. The only work evaluated, however, is that of the elected organs, the committee (and its chairman) and the inspection commission (and the inspector general), which render an account to the defense collective. The work of the committee (and its chairman) is rated as "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory." It is suggested by those speaking at the meeting during the discussion of the report and is approved at the meeting by a simple majority.

[Question] How many people are elected to the directing bodies of the primary organization?

[Answer] A committee and an inspection commission are elected by a show of hands for a period of 2-3 years at a report and election meeting (or conference) to direct the day to day work of a primary DOSAAF organization with a membership of more than 25. Their members are determined at the meeting (or conference).

The committee ordinarily has 5-11 members, the inspection commission 3-7. A chairman and a deputy chairman, a treasurer and an inspector general are elected in an organization with fewer than 25 members.

[Question] What is the procedure for nominating candidates for the committee and the inspection commission?

[Answer] The nomination and discussion of candidates for the committee and the inspection commission are carried out in accordance with the Charter and the instructions on conducting elections of directing DOSAAF organs.

Candidates for the directing organ of a primary DOSAAF organization are nominated at the report and election meeting (or conference), nominations for the committee and for the inspection commission being made separately. Every DOSAAF member has an unlimited right to nominate candidates and to challenge and criticize candidates, not only from among those present at the meeting (or conference) but from among absent DOSAAF members as well.

It was recommended at the 4th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee that communists and Komsomol members be elected to directing DOSAAF organs during the reports and elections. These should be the most active and resourceful members of the Society, those who have proven themselves in the practical work and who are capable of solidifying the volunteer aktiv and of performing organizational and indoctrinational work.

[Question] Is it necessary to have a DOSAAF member's consent to be elected as a member of a directing organ?

[Answer] Preliminary consent by a Society member to his nomination as a candidate for one of the directing organs is not required. He has the right, however, to request the meeting not to include him on the list of candidates. Whether or not his request is satisfied is determined by a show of hands at the meeting (or conference).

When a candidate is absent from the meeting (or conference) for valid reasons, but the DOSAAF members (delegates) know him well and consider it necessary to elect him to a directing organ, he may be elected without being present.

[Question] What is the procedure for discussing and voting for candidates in the elections of directing organs?

[Answer] Participants of a meeting (or conference delegates) discuss all of the nominations personally in the order in which their names are listed. Each participant at a meeting (or conference delegate) has an unlimited right to challenge or criticize candidates. Tallying commissions are not elected in primary organizations in which the directing organs and inspection commissions and delegates to higher conferences are elected by a show of hands. The counting of the votes at the meeting (or conference) is assigned to the individual chairing the meeting (or conference) or to one of the members of the meeting (or

conference) presidium. The results of the voting are recorded in the minutes of the meeting (or conference). Candidates receiving the largest number of votes, but no less than those of 50 percent of the participants at the meeting (or conference), are elected.

[question] What is the procedure for electing delegates to a rayon (or city) DOSAAF conference?

[Answer] Delegates to rayon (or city) DOSAAF conferences are elected at meetings (or conferences) of primary organizations by a show of hands in accordance with the representation quotas set by the DOSAAF raykom (or yorkom). Candidates receiving more than half of the votes of the DOSAAF members (delegates) present at the meeting (or conference) are elected. The results of the voting are recorded in the minutes.

[question] How are the minutes of a report and election meeting written up?

[Answer] There are no mandatory formats or patterns for the minutes of a report and election meeting. And this is perfectly understandable. After all, the manner in which the minutes are drawn up indicates the process of the meeting (or conference), the size of the working organs, the speeches and the proposals of participants at the meeting (or conference delegates), the appraisal of the performance of the elected organs and the results of the voting on each candidates.

The minutes of a report and election meeting have a final ordinal number. They indicate the date of the meeting (day, month and year), the name of the primary organization, the number of DOSAAF members registered (or delegates elected to the conference), the number of those individuals present, the name and initials of the chairman, the secretary and the members of the presidium of the meeting (or conference), the agenda, and the names of the speakers on all topics.

The minutes contain a detailed report of each speech and the name of the speaker. The presentation of each topic discussed is concluded by entering the decision (or resolution) and indicating how the DOSAAF members (or delegates) voted for it--whether it was unanimous, whether some individuals voted against it (and how many), and how many abstained. Decisions (or resolutions) may be attached to the minutes in a mandatory, prescribed procedure, instead of being entered in the minutes.

Nominations and consideration of candidates for directing organs and the results of the show of hands for each candidate individually are entered in the minutes.

The accountability reports of the committee (and its chairman) and of the inspection commission (and the inspector general) are attached to the minutes. The minutes are written up immediately as the events take place. They are signed by the chairman, the secretary and all members of the presidium of the meeting (or conference). A copy of the minutes are submitted to the rayon (or city) DOSAAF committee within a specified time.

DOSAAF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PROCEEDINGS

Information Announcement

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 31 May 79 p 1

[Article: "Information Announcement of the 4th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee"]

[Text] The 4th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee was held in Moscow on 29 May.

Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and three-time Hero of the Soviet Union, opened the plenum.

The following questions were discussed during the plenum:

1. the condition of, and steps to better the material and technical base in order to further improve military, patriotic, defense, mass, training and sports work in DOSAAF organizations.

2. the hearing of reports and holding of elections in the society's organizations.

Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee gave a report on the first agenda question (an account of the report is published in today's edition of the newspaper).

Lt Gen V. V. Mosyalkin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, reported on the second question.

The following took part in the plenum's work: V. I. Drugov, a first deputy section chief of the CPSU CC; A. I. Golyakov, a sector chief; D. A. Okhromiy, a DOSAAF Central Committee secretary; and responsible workers from the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosplan, RSFSR Council of Ministers, USSR Ministry of Defense, other USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments, and a number of public organizations.

Members of the USSR DOSAAF Central Auditing Commission, chairmen of kray and oblast committees who are not members of the defense society's central directing organs, deputy chairmen of union republic DOSAAF central committees and Russian Federation DOSAAF kray and oblast committees for organizational and mass work and military patriotic propaganda, and DOSAAF activists also participated in the plenum's work.

The following spoke during the debates on the reports: A. D. Korotchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee; G. K. Kustov, chairman of the DOSAAF Omskiy Obkom; P. I. Peplov, chairman of the primary DOSAAF organization committee of the Minskiy "Integral" Production Association; I. S. Akhmedov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF Central Committee; V. P. Naumenko, a section chief of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; F. I. Kolesnikov, chairman of the Bryanskiy Obkom; B. B. Baytasov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR DOSAAF Central Committee; V. I. Pogorelov, chairman of the primary DOSAAF organization committee of the Yaroslavskiy "Lakokraska" Production Association; M. P. Korzhov, chairman of the DOSAAF Buryatskiy Obkom; and R. M. Zhal'nerauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

The plenum adopted resolutions, which are published in the newspaper, on the agenda questions which were discussed.

On this, the plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee finished its work.

Pokryshkin Report

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 31 May 79 pp 1-2

[Speech by Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, on 29 May in Moscow to the 4th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee]

[Text] Comrades! Our motherland is now going through an important time. The Soviet people are solving the tasks of communist construction amidst high political and work activity. The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet have once again demonstrated the monolithic unity of Soviet society, the close solidarity of our people around our native party, and unanimous support for the wise policy of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the true continuer of the affairs of great Lenin and an indefatigable fighter for peace and communism.

The splendid results of the implementation of the majestic program which was outlined by the 25th party congress have been summed up in the interesting and brilliant presentations of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy election district, the April (1979) CC CPSU Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's tenth convocation.

In carrying out the tasks of communist construction, our party is devoting unabated attention to foreign policy events. Thanks to the efforts of the

Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist commonwealth, the tendency to relax tensions remains the leading one in international life.

At the same time, each frontier in the struggle for peace is being won in a stubborn battle. The most reactionary forces of imperialism, the advocates of the "cold war", and their yes-men have united in a broad campaign against the relaxation, peace, socialism, and the liberation movement. Military appropriations are growing more and more in the NATO bloc countries.

China's ruling clique is coming forward as an actual ally of the bitterest enemies of peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism.

In this complicated situation, our party and government are displaying tireless concern for raising the state's economic and defensive might and improving the combat readiness of its glorious armed forces. For the members of the twice decorated defense society, the primary task is-- as before-- active assistance in strengthening the country's defensive capabilities and the preparation of workers to defend the socialist homeland.

By implementing the requirement of the 25th party congress, CC CPSU plenums, the 7 May 1966 resolution of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers, and the decisions of the 8th USSR DOSAAF Congress, the defense society's organizations are making their contribution to the further improvement of the quality and effectiveness of military, patriotic, defense, mass, training, and sports work. During recent years, the defense society has become stronger organizationally and numerically. In its ranks, there are now about 90 million individuals who are united in 336,000 primary organizations. More and more, DOSAAF is actively showing itself to be a reliable helper and reserve of the Soviet armed forces and a school of courage and patriotism.

The adoption of a new constitution for the USSR, the publication of the outstanding works of comrade L. I. Brezhnev--"Malaya Zemlya" [A Little Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], "Tselina" [Virgin Land] and "Na strazhe mira i sotsializma" [In Defense of Peace and Socialism], and the participation of DOSAAF in mass political measures connected with big events in the life of the country and its armed forces have had a favorable effect on all the work of the defense society.

At the same time, the speaker emphasized, we are deeply aware that under modern conditions the party is placing increased demands on all our activity. In carrying them out, we are obliged to organize our work more skilfully and to use all opportunities and reserves more fully and effectively to improve it. It is from these positions that it is necessary to examine the activity in improving the society's material and technical base. It must provide for solving the tasks facing the society and be equal to modern scientific, instructional methods and technical requirements. The discussion of this question during the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee plenum will permit us to analyze the state of affairs in the expansion and improvement of the material and technical base and to develop measures to further improve it in order to raise the level of all our work.

In continuing his report, A. I. Pokryshkin summed up several results in the work of expanding and improving the material-technical base of DOSAAF organizations

In carrying out the 7 May 1966 resolution of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the DOSAAF Central Committees of the union republics, and the society's kray and oblast committees have begun--under the leadership of party and soviet organs--to devote more attention to the development of the material and technical base. These problems have been reflected in the decision of the 7th and 8th All-union congresses and were examined during the 2d USSR DOSAAF Central Committee plenum in 1972. The measures adopted permitted definite positive results to be achieved. They are especially noticeable in the DOSAAF organizations of Moscow, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Armenia, Georgia, Lithuania, the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSR's, and the Omskaya, Volgogradskaya, Smolenskaya Kemerovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and a number of other oblasts in the Russian Federation.

Recent years have been characterized by some growth in the volume of capital investment and the amount of equipment and stores for primary organizations. This has contributed to the further strengthening of their base. More technical circles, courses of instruction, sports teams and sections are in primary organizations. It is significant that in 1978 alone three million individuals received technical knowledge on a public basis. The scientific and technical creativity of DOSAAF members was made noticeably more active. During the past year, for the first time in the world the satellites "Radio-1" and "Radio -2", created by DOSAAF amateur radio designers, were launched in the Soviet Union.

In accordance with the decisions of the 8th All-union Congress, DOSAAF committees have concentrated special attention on improving the effectiveness of capital investment and decreasing the duration, lowering the cost and improving the quality of construction. A total of 1,470 projects were constructed and put into operation during the period from 1971 to 1978. As a result, the overall balance cost of the buildings and structures belonging to the society increased by more than four-fold. More than 60 percent of the overall volume of resources was directed to the construction of training organizations. This permitted many DOSAAF schools to be brought out of dilapidated buildings, basements and other hardly suitable premises and a shift to the creation of training complexes. A lot of attention has been devoted to the furnishing of training study rooms, classrooms and laboratories with modern equipment and technical training systems.

The speaker pointed out that the work which has been performed has contributed to the further increase in the quality of training specialists for the Soviet armed forces, the improvement of their practical skills and the formation of high moral, political and psychological qualities in the students.

Definite steps have been taken to create a training base for the training of specialists for the national economy. As a result, the extent has been increased and the quality of training personnel for the mass technical professions has been improved. A total of 2,216,000 were trained last year and, all told, 12,740,000 different specialists, including 3.7 million for agriculture, have been trained from 1972 to 1978.

During recent years, the material and technical base for the development of military technical types of sports has continued to be improved. The number of those engaged in military technical sports has grown in the country during the last seven years from 16 million to 25 million individuals and almost twice as many rated sportsmen, masters of sports, and umpires have been prepared.

The fact that the defense society annually increases expenditures for acquiring equipment, POL, weapons and stores has contributed a lot to the further improvement of training and sports work.

With each year, the contribution of DOSAAF production enterprises to the improvement of the defense society's material and technical base becomes more and more significant. Qualitative and quantitative changes have taken place in it during the period since 1972. Production volume has increased more than two-fold. The structure of the production enterprises has been changed. The primary directions for the specialization of production enterprises have been determined and long range plans for their development and technical rearmament have been established. The nomenclature list of products which are produced by DOSAAF enterprises for the defense society's organizations has been broadened.

The creation and further improvement of the society's material and technical base is unthinkable without the continuous development and improvement of production work and the work not financed by the state, and without a saving and rational and economical expenditure of monetary resources. The growing financial and material capabilities of the defense society now permit the tasks facing us to be solved more qualitatively.

Further, Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin dwelt in detail on the most typical deficiencies in the work of improving the material and technical base.

The growth rates of the material and technical base of primary organizations, especially at the village level, do not satisfy us. Many of them still do not have a material basis for training workers and youth in military matters.

The opportunities for giving youth access to firing sub-caliber weapons are extremely limited because of the absence of structures equipped for storing rifles and cartridges in many DOSAAF collectives.

When speaking about capital construction, the speaker emphasized that many deficiencies, the inadmissability of which comrade L. I. Brezhnev had mentioned during the November (1978) CC CPSU Plenum, are also being noted in the defense society.

The main one of them is the unsatisfactory carrying out of capital construction plans in the 9th Five-Year Plan. This pertains to the majority of the society's organizations. For example, in the Kaluzhskaya and Mordovskaya DOSAAF organizations only 40 and 68 percent of earmarked resources, respectively, were assimilated.

All told during the 9th Five-Year Plan, 35.9 million rubles of capital investment were not assimilated in the society. The condition of assimilation of capital investments during the current five-year plan has not improved.

The leaders of many DOSAAF committees and training organizations and the directors of enterprises do not always delve deeply into the matter of construction work and do not display persistence in carrying out the plan for the construction and commissioning of projects. Thus, a naval school has been under construction for four years in Leningrad. The DOSAAF committee of Leningrad and the oblast, which has prolonged the solution of questions concerning the heating and financing of the construction project, is primarily guilty in this matter.

Instances of increasing the estimated cost during the construction process continue to exist. This takes place as a result of the use of expensive materials and the performance of work not provided for by the designs.

The level of development of military technical types of sports still does not answer the requirements of the times. This is explained a lot by the absence of the required material technical base--sports equipment and weapons, rifle ranges, and the simplest sports structures.

There are not enough training complexes for training the country's combined teams and there are insufficient premises for republic and oblast STK [sports technical complexes], aquatic and driving bases, vehicle driving ranges, road and circular routes and buildings and structures for DYUSTSH [child and youth sports technical schools].

The requirement of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress about improving the material base, enlarging the network of sports technical clubs at DOSAAF rayon and city committees and large scale primary organizations, and establishing a sports club at each school is being carried out slowly.

There are serious omissions in production work. Many enterprises are located in dilapidated rented premises which are unsuitable for production and which do not answer elementary technical, sanitary, and hygienic standards and requirements. Little DOSAAF-type production is turned out at the majority of the enterprises of republic and oblast DOSAAF committees.

The society is experiencing known difficulties in the receipt of material resources which ensure its full-blooded life and practical work. Therefore, the speaker says, it is completely intolerable that earmarked funds are not realized fully in a timely manner.

Having concentrated the attention of the plenum participants on the development of the material and technical base, the speaker dwelt on the tasks facing DOSAAF committees and organizations. A. I. Pokryshkin said that it is necessary to develop and carry out additional practical measures directed towards the further development and improvement of the material and technical base and the search for and use of inner reserves and capabilities.

As was mentioned during the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, capital construction continues to be the cornerstone of this work. During the current year alone the commissioning of projects valued at 61 million rubles, the assimilation of 63 million rubles of capital investment, and the completion of construction and putting into operation of 27 school buildings, 16 DVTO and a number of sports structures have been provided for. The putting into operation of the planned projects will exert considerable influence on the many facets of the society's patriotic activity.

A special place in our life is occupied by 1980--the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. In carrying out its plans in the area of capital construction we must be strictly guided by the party's instructions on concentrating capital investments on construction starts and direct major resources to the completion of construction projects which have been begun.

The speaker noted that the work of committees using local maximums and employing their own resources deserves serious attention. Thanks to this, up to 13 million rubles of construction and assembly work are being assimilated in the society annually. This is a weighty contribution to the development of our base. The Buryatskiy DOSAAF Obkom by employing its own resources has constructed during recent years a two-storied building, a garage for 30 automobiles, workshops, a parachute training area, an air-operated rifle range, and a vehicle servicing line with platforms in the city of Ulan-Ude. A hostel with 60 beds has been constructed in the settlement of Barguzin and a hostel is being built in the city of Kyakhta. There are quite a few of these examples. However, not all committees are paying attention to this work and many orient themselves only on receiving centralized maximums.

A. I. Pokryshkin emphasizes that in order to successfully cope with the tasks of capital construction it is important to achieve the complete carrying out of plans and direct the organizational work of committees towards this. It is necessary to assign responsible people for each project and to examine possibilities for involving student detachments in participation in the work.

Today, the main thing in the work of preparing replacements for the Soviet Armed forces is to raise in every possible way the quality of training specialists for the army and navy, especially their practical training. This in its turn requires a further build up and modernization of the training material base, its rational use, and a broader introduction of progressive training methods into the training and indoctrination process.

It is necessary to concentrate attention on having the material and technical base of DOSAAF training organizations conform to imposed requirements and insure the qualitative training of specialists for the USSR armed forces and the national economy.

It is necessary to continue equipping DOSAAF schools with new types of equipment, modern technical training systems, operating assemblies, electrified stands, and trainer complexes; continuously improve vehicle driving ranges, airfields, and communications training areas; achieve their more effective use in the training process throughout the year regardless of weather conditions; and by the end of 1981 completely finish the construction of crane operator training areas and the equipping of airfields. It is recommended that this work be performed utilizing one's own resources.

In speaking about the prospects for the further improvement of training work, A. I. Pokryshkin dwelt on the question of taking concrete steps during the 11th Five-Year Plan which are connected with moving DOSAAF schools out of dilapidated buildings, cellars and other unsuitable premises once and for all. The speaker emphasized that it is necessary for us to create more for the training organizations of complexes which have all the necessary conditions for training and indoctrinating students and the organization of their way of life, nourishment and cultural spare time. One must include in these complexes not only training buildings but also a field base and motor pools.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the construction of hostels in oblast, kray and republic centers and big cities, to their erection considering the needs of all training organizations located in the city, and to the prospects for consolidating by eliminating small schools. This will not only permit the training and indoctrination process to be improved but also will serve to increase the effectiveness of using training areas.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the question of strengthening the material and technical base for training personnel for the mass technical professions with which all is still far from well.

During the current year, it is necessary to create in each training organization and sports technical club the required number of classrooms and equip them with modern technical systems and training aids which are no worse than the classrooms for training specialists for the armed forces. Major attention must be paid to the creation of a base for training driver personnel in the study of motorcycles and "VAZ" and "Moskvich" light vehicles. In addition it is necessary to have vehicle driving ranges for driving light vehicles and motorcycles. It is obvious that the need has ripened also to change somewhat the criteria for evaluating the work of training organizations and sports technical clubs considering the availability and condition of the training material base to prepare specialists for the national economy. By the end of 1979, the procedure for awarding the title of "exemplary" to training organizations will be revised. This title will not be awarded to DOSAAF schools without the availability of a good material and technical base for preparing personnel for the mass technical professions.

Based on the best training organizations, it is necessary to create in each DOSAAF kray and oblast committee schools of progressive experience for training specialists for the national economy where all measures, directed at increasing the qualification and the growth of instructional methods skill of the instructor staff and the experts on industrial training, must be conducted.

It is necessary to organize classes in schools and sports technical clubs normally in two shifts, especially in cities where there is a large number desiring to learn how to drive an automobile and motorcycle, making maximum use of the training vehicles for training on days off.

The adoption of all these measures will ensure a sharp increase in the quality of training specialists for the national economy and, in particular, driver personnel. It is easy to understand the importance of this if one considers that the bulk of them are trained in DOSAAF.

The interests of further developing military technical types of sports require an increase in the volume of capital investments in the capital construction plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the creation of a number of big structures, strong sports complexes for the conduct of international, all-union, republic, kray, and oblast competitions, and training assemblies throughout the zones of the country.

Along with this, it is necessary to create for the purposes of increasing the mass nature of sports very simple sports structures: rifle ranges, bands of obstacles, rope training areas, routes for the paramilitary cross-country race, and areas for the figure driving of vehicles and motorcycles in local areas. It is necessary to involve the local resources and forces of the community in this on a broader basis.

DOSAAF enterprises must master the production of new types of radio sets, parts, sports weapons, sports boats, model kits, and sports equipment. If one considers in this regard that our society needs a significant increase in the output of technical equipment and training aids, then the need for the further development of DOSAAF industrial enterprises and design bureaus becomes evident.

These DOSAAF committees acted correctly who combined small work shops and created production combines on their basis. By this, they not only do not decrease their profit but, on the contrary, increase their income through the growth in production volume, its specialization and concentration, the increase in labor productivity, and the more complete utilization of production capacities.

A few words about paying air-operated rifle ranges which play a definite indoctrinational role by accustoming youth to the mass shooting sport and by instilling in them elementary skills in firing sports weapons. These are micro-enterprises not financed by the state which do not require large capital investments or special expenditure of labor, the speaker notes, but they are

capable--when matters are correctly arranged--of giving an annual profit of 2,500-3,000 rubles each. DOSAAF committees must constantly be concerned about broadening the network of paying air-operated rifle ranges, building them according to modern designs, increasing the number of mobile rifle ranges and of rifle ranges which operate year round. It is necessary to saturate them with modern equipment; however, the main thing is to strengthen control over their activity and improve the quality in planning their operation.

Logistics support questions deserve continuous attention. It is important to direct its further improvement to the timely and complete realization of funds for material resources, introduction of equipment and stores earmarked for the defense society into committees and training and sports organizations, and the rational and efficient use of these systems and resources. The further expansion of the small wholesale store network must become a progressive direction in organizing the supply of DOSAAF committees and organizations.

In the matter of improving the training material base of DOSAAF organizations, creating modern technical training systems, and increasing the quality of the products put out by DOSAAF production enterprises, the creativity of DOSAAF inventors and rationalizers must not be allotted an unimportant role. These are our hidden resources which we must continuously develop and encourage.

DOSAAF committees and organizations must improve organizational and propaganda work in distributing lotteries and demand an increase in the effectiveness of this work from the appropriate organizations.

It is necessary to resolutely eliminate cases of gross violations of financial discipline, bad management, waste, extravagance, and embezzlement. The success of this work depends a lot on further improving control and auditing work and increasing the activity and vitality in the work of the auditing commissions.

Next, Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin emphasized the importance of further strengthening the material base of primary organizations as the basis of the defense society. It is here that the work of the military and patriotic indoctrination of workers and youth and the spread of military technical knowledge among them must be conducted and combined into an indissoluble unity. In order to accomplish this in practice, DOSAAF committees must achieve the creation of circles, courses of instruction and military applicable sections and teams in work and training collectives.

The speaker pointed out that the paths to this are: the rational use of the resources earmarked by economic and trade union organizations and of the income received from activities not paid for by the state; and the carrying out of the construction of classrooms, sports structures, garages, and workshops with the involvement of the forces and resources of the community.

The 7 May 1966 resolution of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers provided for the gratis receipt of equipment and stores from enterprises, establishments, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz in order to spread mass defense work. Unfortunately,

DOSAAF organizations do not always exercise these rights and the leaders of some work and training collectives do not provide concrete help in this matter.

DOSAAF committees must take effective steps so that schools, sports technical clubs and the DOSAAF primary organizations of large industrial enterprises constantly provide help to the primary organizations, especially village ones, in the creation and operation of military technical circles and courses of instruction and give them available equipment for training the society's members. Socialist competition--both all-union and that spread in local areas among rayon, city, primary, and training organizations, STK [sports technical clubs], and production enterprises--must serve to further improve the work of creating and improving the material and technical base.

The speaker devoted a lot of attention to the carrying out of the requirements in the 22 CPSU resolution, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Instructional Work". A. I. Pokryshkin said that DOSAAF committees must take effective steps to improve the material base of military patriotic propaganda. For this purpose, lecture, assembly and movie halls, museums, DOSAAF exhibitions, Leninist rooms, and libraries must be used with the maximum return. In coordination with organs for spreading the cinema and film renting, it is necessary to show films on military patriotic topics and conduct film evenings and film festivals. Within the next few years in all oblast, kray and union republics using a specially created base and at schools and sports technical clubs where there is the capability for it, it is necessary to create T/C DOSAAF clubs on a public basis as organizational and instructional methods centers of military patriotic work.

It is necessary to approach the ordering of military patriotic and training literature and fine arts items turned out by Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF more carefully and thoughtfully. It is advisable to maintain business contacts with bookselling organizations and take steps to provide primary and training organizations and STK with the necessary training aids and textbooks and further improve visual agitation.

Thus, large and critical tasks face us. All the practical work of strengthening the training material base and improving production, financial and economic activity must be subordinated to their performance.

Next in the report, Marshal of aviation A. I. Pokryshkin dwelt on questions concerning the organizational work directed at strengthening the society's material and technical base. The growth of the scale of the society's work and the complexity of the tasks of creating and improving its material and technical base urgently require the uninterrupted improvement of the leadership level of this aspect of our organization's activity.

The demands of the 25th CPSU Congress that each leader be able to actively use new scientific and technical solutions and progressive principles for organizing work and control, creatively search out reserves, and carefully take into consideration changing requirements, also pertain completely and fully to the personnel of our society.

The speaker pointed out that concreteness of action has become the characteristic feature of the work of a number of committees in improving and developing the material and technical base. In particular, the Omskiy Oblast DOSAAF Committee serves as an example of this approach. It plans in a business-like manner and poses appropriate questions for discussion, studies the state of affairs in organizations in a topical manner, takes part in party and Soviet organs with well reasoned proposals, and uses wisely those resources and means which it receives. As a result, questions on increasing the role of primary organizations in the military technical training of workers and youth and their conversion into centers of mass defense work are being solved in the oblast more successfully than in other places. Military technical training clubs have been built in all rayon and STK are functioning in the majority of them. Training organizations have been well established and in Omsk a strong training and sports complex has been created.

It is completely natural that the Omskaya Oblast DOSAAF organization has occupied the leading place in the All-Union socialist competition for many years and based on the results of the past year it has earned the temporary Red Banner of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and has become one of the initiators of the competition this year.

The Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee has achieved a lot in the strengthening of the material and technical base. The construction of new buildings and structures for the development of mass defense, training and sports work, the improvement of classrooms, the supply of organizations with the necessary equipment, stores and sports weapons--all these are being solved here concretely and skilfully. The chairmen of the mentioned committees, G. Kustov and R. Zhal'nerauskas, have demonstrated themselves to be true work organizers. The ability to select during each time period the major link in the chain of tasks facing them, to concentrate attention on it, and to bring the matter to a practical conclusion is typical of them. Checking on how the performance of plans, the instructions of higher organs and their own decisions are being carried out occupies a special place in their work.

However, the speaker said, on the whole the leadership level in strengthening the base on the part of DOSAAF committees is still far from responsive to the requirements flowing from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Many of them lack the ability to see the prospects in the work of developing the material and technical base and the ability to evaluate the state of affairs critically.

Some oblast, kray and central DOSAAF committees of the union republics have not drawn the needed conclusions from the decisions of the 8th all-union congress and the 5th USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum (1975), are not carrying out organizational work, and not exercising the required checking on the way long range plans for the creation and development of the material and technical base in the primary, rayon, city, and training organizations of the society are being carried out. They do not always thoroughly reason out what

tasks they must solve in the near future--in two or three years. This means they cannot correctly determine the needed amount of equipment, petroleum products and stores in order to submit sound orders to the planning organs within the prescribed period.

The speaker continued: the complicated tasks of the technical re-equipping of the society's organizations, the further development of capital construction and logistics support, and the improvement of production, financial and economic activity require new solutions and a scientific and really creative approach to the organization of work. At its basis must lie thoroughly thought out, realistic and purposeful planning. A. I. Pokryshkin emphasized that it was in planning that V. I. Lenin saw the heart of controlling the national economy. He pointed out that "... it is impossible to work without having a plan which has been calculated for a long period and for a serious success." We must also be strictly guided by this in our practical work.

When analyzing the work style of committees, the speaker directed attention to the need to strengthen checks over the way the orders and directives of higher organs, plans, and adopted decisions are carried out.

Our personnel play an important role in the carrying out of the tasks of further improving the material and technical base and the financial and economic activity of the society's organizations. A large discussion of this took place at the previous 3d USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum.

In improving the material and technical base, we must not forget about further improvements in the training of instructor personnel, experts, trainers, and umpires, that is, those who directly conduct the training of specialists for the USSR armed forces and the national economy and the development of military technical types of sports. In connection with this the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee considers that it is necessary to broaden the network of zonal courses of instruction--centers for training and for increasing the qualifications of this category of workers--in the republics, kray and oblast.

Next, A. I. Pokryshkin mentioned the important role of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee apparatus in building up and improving the society's material technical base. The success in solving the tasks of creating a material technical base depends a lot on the quality and operativeness in the work of controlling capital construction, material and technical supplies, production enterprises, and financial planning and on the directorates and sections of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee which are responsible for training specialists for the armed forces and national economy and for developing military technical types of sports.

In conclusion the speaker pointed out that life urgently requires continuous improvement in the work forms and methods of committees and the mastery of a Leninist style of leadership. The effectiveness of the decisions carried out and adopted is not provided for by the amount of paper and the number and duration of meetings. The Party teaches that this is achieved by accurate

direction, purposefulness and efficiency. The most important criteria in evaluating the activity of any organization is the final practical result.

The workers of our country, going to meet the 26th party congress, are spreading ever wider the struggle for the qualitative fulfillment ahead of time of the targets of the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The organizations of the defense society are making a worthy contribution to the task of strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Soviet homeland.

Pokryshkin's Concluding Statement

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 31 May 79 p 2

[Concluding speech of Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, on 29 May in Moscow to the 4th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee]

[Text] Comrades! Today a thorough discussion on further strengthening and improving the society's material and technical base was held during the plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. It is necessary to mention the business-like efficiency and high principleness of the presentations by plenum participants and the constructiveness of the proposals. A significant part of them has been taken into consideration in the draft of the resolution. A number of proposals require additional study. The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee will examine them carefully and make the appropriate decisions.

All those who spoke supported the evaluation of the report's propositions on the condition of the training material base and the prospects and ways to develop it. They emphasized its importance in improving military patriotic, mass defense, training, and sports work.

The need for a further improvement in capital construction was justifiably emphasized in many presentations. Quite a bit has been done during past years in this area. However, construction rates and the quality of work are still not able to satisfy us. From year to year, many DOSAAF committees do not fulfill the plans for putting projects into operation. They scatter resources and make poor use of construction capabilities using their own resources. In a word, there are many shortcomings, poor management and the inability to use local capabilities and resources here.

I have not accidentally repeated a number of propositions which were mentioned in the report. Capital construction is the cornerstone of the material technical base. This is not simply an appeal. It is a requirement of today, one of the ways to solve the tasks placed on the defense society. It is very important that the plenum participants and all committee workers thoroughly realize this and take steps to strictly carry out the demands of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress in the area of capital construction.

It is necessary to examine on the ground what is restraining the progress of the work, to think out measures to increase control over the quality of construction, and to achieve the fulfillment of the five-year plan on the whole. In order to solve this task successfully it is necessary to take part in party and soviet organs with thoroughly reasoned out proposals.

It is necessary to keep in mind that the volume of capital investment will also be high during the next five-year plan. In oblast centers and big cities, we will continue the construction of complexes for training organizations so as to move all our schools out of unsuitable premises. Additional measures for the construction of training and sports installations in the rayon of Siberia, in the Far East and in the rayon of the non-Chernozem zones of the RSFSR are being provided for.

The tasks, as we see, are large. By solving them we create conditions for the further improvement of all DOSAAF activity.

No less important a task is the steady improvement of the logistics support of training organizations and clubs. It is on this that the effectiveness of the training of specialists for the armed forces and the national economy and of the development of military technical types of sports now depend. DOSAAF committees must take all steps so that training organizations will be fully equipped with modern training equipment, technical and programmed training and control systems, operating assemblies, electrified stands, and trainers, and have a good field and sports base.

Within the next few years, it is necessary to devote more attention to the creation of a material and technical base in rayon, cities and primary organizations. During the plenum, quite a bit was said about how it is better to carry out things by involving the forces of the community and local means, capabilities and resources.

It is necessary to involve inventors and rationalizers more actively in the work of improving the material and technical base. Recently, responsible workers from the CC CPSU and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee apparatus inspected exhibits presented by amateur radio designers of the defense society at the VDNKH. [Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy]. Many interesting exhibits useful for the national economy and DOSAAF organizations were demonstrated at the exhibition. It is necessary to direct the creativity of our activists more boldly to the improvement of the material and technical base.

The year 1979 is a special one for DOSAAF members just as for all our Soviet people. It is the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, a year filled with great political events. For the defense society, it is the third year of working at carrying out the decisions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress. It is necessary to say right out: the success in carrying out the entire DOSAAF five-year plan depends a lot on how we will solve tasks now. That is why the question is posed especially acutely about the work level of committees, the purposefulness of their activity, and the raising of the responsibility of all our workers.

The work of our plenum and all the activity of the defense society is occurring now under the influence of a very important party document--the CC CPSU resolution "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work." The Party's Central Committee is concentrating the attention of party organs, ideological establishments and public organizations, including USSR DOSAAF, on the urgent questions of improving indoctrinational work. The need to provide for a high scientific level in propaganda and agitation and to strengthen their efficiency and ties with life and with the solution of economic and political tasks, and the importance of an offensive nature in propaganda and agitation are emphasized. Steps to broaden the existing base of ideological work are provided and the need to use it skilfully is emphasized.

In connection with this, large demands are being placed on DOSAAF organizations.

The preparation of a presidium decree and a plan for measures is now taking place in the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. It is necessary to broadly expand the work of studying and publicizing the requirements of the CC CPSU in committees. It is necessary without delay to develop and steadily implement concrete measures to improve military and patriotic indoctrination, mass defense, training, and sports work and to increase their effectiveness and quality.

In order to have a combined solution of the assigned tasks it is important that all committees coordinate their efforts with other state and public organizations under the leadership of party organs.

It is beyond question that we must show special concern for raising the level of publicizing V . I. Lenin's precepts, CPSU requirements, and the Constitution of the USSR on defending the socialist homeland and publicize more vividly the glorious revolutionary, combat and work traditions of the Soviet people and their armed forces.

A lot of attention must be paid to expanding and using more effectively the material base for military and patriotic indoctrination: DOSAAF clubs, assembly and lecture halls, Leninist rooms, libraries, museums and exhibits. It is necessary to improve and develop visual agitation continuously.

The DOSAAF Central Committees of the union republics and all kray and oblast committees of the defense society must develop and submit by 1 September 1979 to the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee specific plans for improving the material and technical propaganda base in 1980 and during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

It is beyond question that militant and purposeful work to carry out the requirements stated in the CC CPSU resolution, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work" will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of all the defense society's work.

Permit me to express the confidence that the committees of the defense society and the workers and activists will exert all their efforts to carry out the tasks facing them, will henceforth persistently work at carrying out the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, and will achieve new successes in increasing the economic and defensive might of our great motherland.

Decree on Training Facilities

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 31 May 79 p 3

[Decree of the 4th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "On the Condition of and Measures To Improve the Material and Technical Base for the Further Development of Military, Patriotic, Mass Defense, Training, and Sports Work in DOSAAF Organizations"]

[Text] The Soviet people are implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan in a situation of high political and work enthusiasm. The decisions of the April (1979) CC CPSU Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's tenth convocation and the unanimous election recently of comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC CPSU, as chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet were a new and inspiring stimulus for all workers in the country of the soviets.

Thanks to the efforts of our state and the countries of the socialist commonwealth, a definite lessening of international tensions has been achieved. However, the forces of imperialism and reaction are continuing the arms race, intensifying preparations for a new war, and raising military appropriations. The ruling clique of China is openly forming an alliance with these circles.

Considering the complicated international situation, the Communist Party and the Soviet government are taking the necessary steps to further improve the country's defensive capabilities.

An important role in the solution of this task is allotted to USSR DOSAAF. The defense society's organizations are persistently working at carrying out their major task to actively further the strengthening of the country's defensive capabilities and the training of workers to defend the socialist homeland.

Under the leadership of the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Soviet government and as a result of the comprehensive help of local party and soviet organs, and the strengthening and broadening of ties with trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations, many questions on DOSAAF activity are being solved more qualitatively. The process of the society's organizational strengthening and numerical growth is continuing. There are now about 90 million individuals, united in 336,000 primary DOSAAF organizations, in its ranks. Steps are being taken to increase the effectiveness and quality of military, patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work further.

The society's material and technical base is being improved. Capital construction has been significantly expanded. A total of 1,470 training buildings and other projects with an overall estimated value of 253 million rubles were built and commissioned from 1971 to 1978. This exerted a substantial influence on the improvement of military and patriotic indoctrination, the expansion of military knowledge, the training of youth for service in the armed forces and of personnel for the national economy, and the development of military technical types of sports.

DOSAAF enterprises are making a definite contribution to strengthening the material and technical base of DOSAAF organizations. Production volume has grown more than two-fold from 1971 to 1978. The process of reorganizing it to turn out items needed for the society is continuing. The allotting of automobiles, motorcycles, petroleum and lubricant products, construction materials, sports weapons, and technical equipment to the society increases annually.

However, there are quite a few shortcomings in the work of strengthening the material and technical base. This has a negative effect on the development of military, patriotic and mass defense work, the improvement of the quality in training specialists for the USSR armed forces and the national economy, the expansion of the mass nature of military technical types of sports, and the increase in the skill of sportsmen.

Capital investments are not always used effectively, the construction of training buildings and sports structures is frequently drawn out, their cost grows in comparison with the initial approved estimated one, and quality is not always high. As a consequence of the poor organizational work of some committees and the unsatisfactory control on their part over capital construction, plans are not fulfilled from year to year. The balance of uncompleted construction increases and exceeds the established norms. The scattering of resources about many projects is permitted. The opportunities for construction using one's own resources and within the limits of local soviets are used insufficiently. The reconstruction of training buildings and sports structures and the replacement of obsolete training and sports equipment with more modern models are being conducted slowly.

DOSAAF committees and organizations are not fully using the existing material and technical base: museums; lecture, assembly and cinema halls; training auditoriums; outfitted premises; and sports structures. The tasks of developing the material and technical base in primary organizations are being solved extremely slowly. Some DOSAAF committees rely poorly on public forces in the work of creating sports structures, classrooms and shooting ranges and do not always implement the opportunities which have been presented to the society for the gratis receipt of equipment and stores from enterprises and organizations for training and sports work.

There exists a lag in the development of production activity, the number of small and unprofitable workshops continues to be significant. The percent of

DOSAAF-type items is low in the overall volume of production and quality and cost do answer modern requirements.

There are many shortcomings in the material and technical support of DOSAAF organizations. Funds allotted to the society are not realized fully. Supply planning by DOSAAF committees and organizations is carried out without the necessary consideration of actual needs and financial capabilities. The technical maintenance and repair of training equipment are not always conducted in a timely fashion. This leads to its premature breakdown. The growth of above-norm reserves of commodity stocks continues. The network of small wholesale DOSAAF stores as progressive links in the society's trade and supply structure is growing slowly.

A number of DOSAAF committees and organizations are not devoting the necessary attention to financial, economic, and self-supporting activities, not carrying out financial plans, allowing over-expenditures in individual budget articles, and not making strict account of material valuables and monetary resources. Control and auditing work is poorly organized. The plenum emphasizes that the interests of strengthening and developing the material and technical base require a further improvement in the organizational work of DOSAAF committees and an increase of their role in the qualitative solution of the tasks facing the society.

The plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee decrees:

1. DOSAAF committees and organizations, guided by the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress, the statements and conclusions contained in the reports and presentations of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the decisions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, must continue to build up and improve the material and technical base of DOSAAF organizations, improve capital construction and production, financial and economic activity as an important condition for the successful carrying out of the tasks imposed on the defense society by the Communist Party and Soviet government.

2. DOSAAF central committees of the union republics and kray and oblast DOSAAF committees must insure the strict performance of the tasks assigned by the 8th All-Union congress of the defense society in the area of capital construction. They must persistently struggle for effectiveness in the assimilation of capital investments, shorten the duration of construction, and increase its quality.

... it is necessary to concentrate efforts, means and resources primarily on underway complexes and projects and provide for solving the major questions which are restraining the progress of the work at construction sites and for effective control over construction quality and periods. It is necessary to achieve the complete fulfillment of the 1979-1980 capital construction plan and the five-year plan on the whole. It is necessary to concentrate efforts on working up capital construction plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan and on the timely preparation of technical documents for 1981-1982.

It is necessary to recommend to the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics and DOSAAF kraykoms and obkoms that construction using their own resources be more actively developed and the capabilities of the society's construction organizations and local contractor organizations, the services of a single customer, and student construction detachments be used more widely.

It is necessary to continue the work of searching for reserves and lowering the estimated cost of projects being built and use standard designs more widely.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan it is necessary to consider the following advisable:

-- to continue the construction in oblast centers and big cities of complexes for training organizations in which there are buildings, technical maintenance points, hostels, messhalls, lecture halls, assembly halls, cinema halls, and sports structures, including those for the passing of the norms in the GTO [Ready to Work for and Defend the USSR] series;

--to carry out specific measures connected with the move of DOSAAF schools from dilapidated buildings, cellars, and other unsuitable premises;

-- to provide for the additional construction of training and sport projects in the rayons of Siberia, the Far East, the Far North, and the non-Chernozem zones of the RSFSR;

--to increase the volume of capital investments in the construction of buildings for accomodating oblast and kray sports technical clubs; the creation of a number of large structures and strong sports complexes for conducting international, all-union, republic, and oblast competitions and training assemblies throughout the zones of the country; for the construction of the society's industrial enterprises and design organizations.

3. The plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee emphasizes that the interests of further improving the preparation of youth for service in the army and navy urgently require a steady improvement in the material and technical base of the society's training organization.

It is necessary to see that training organizations have the necessary number of classrooms which are fully equipped with training equipment and technical and programmed training and control systems based on a consideration of modern requirements for the training of specialists for the army and navy. It is necessary to pay special attention to the creation of a field base which would ensure conducting classes at any time of year regardless of weather conditions. It is necessary in the next two years to complete the construction of crane training areas and to equip vehicle driving areas.

It is necessary for DOSAAF committees to actively implement the decisions adopted on the full staffing of training organizations with authorized

equipment in 1979-1980. It is necessary to use more effectively constructed buildings and structures, vehicle driving ranges, airfields and communications training areas. It is necessary to provide for the two-shift training of specialists for the USSR armed forces and reduce to a minimum the use of training areas for administrative purposes.

It is necessary to direct the work of rationalizers toward strengthening the training base by means of their own efforts.

4. It is necessary to carry out practical measures to strengthen and improve the training material base for preparing specialists for the national economy.

In each training organization and sports technical club it is necessary to create the required number of classrooms and equip them with modern technical systems, operating assemblies and electrified stands and training sets which ensure the qualitative preparation of personnel for the mass technical professions. It is necessary to make wider use of written off tracked and wheeled equipment and motorcycles.

In kray and oblast DOSAAF committees it is necessary to create on the basis of the best training organizations schools of progressive experience for training specialists for the national economy as a foundation for increasing the qualifications and growth of the instructional methods skills of the instructor and teaching staff.

It is necessary to persistently engage in the creation of mobile training classrooms in rural localities and rayon where there are no sports technical clubs.

5. DOSAAF committees must improve the material and technical supply of the society's organizations and satisfy their requirements for training and sports equipment, spare parts and materials more completely.

It is necessary to increase the quality of current and long range material and technical supply planning and its foundation on a consideration of the actual requirements for equipment, petroleum and lubricant products, construction materials, weapons, and other stores which are received from all sources of supply. It is necessary to realize the funds allotted for material resources fully and on a timely basis and transmit them to users fully and operationally.

In DOSAAF committees and organizations it is necessary to take effective account of commodity stocks, especially equipment and weapons and take steps to save fuel and energy resources.

It is necessary to establish small wholesale stores at all DOSAAF union republic central committees during 1980-1981 and in the committees of the first, second and third groups--during the 11th Five-Year Plan, increase their role in the material and technical supply of the society's organization at the expense of both centralized and non-centralized funds.

It is necessary to decrease systematically and persistently the supplies of above-norm and non-liquid commodity stocks.

6. DOSAAF committees and the directors of enterprises must persistently continue the work of concentrating production and creating association and combines, enlarging workshops, and specializing the enterprise output of items needed for the society's mass defense, training and sports work.

When evaluating the work of production enterprises, it is necessary to consider that the output of products which answer the nature of the defense society is one of the primary indicators.

It is necessary to devote special attention to the growth of labor productivity, the improvement of technology and the organization of production, and the bettering of work and living conditions through the construction of new enterprises, the reconstruction of operating ones, and their technical re-equipment. It is also necessary to strengthen and develop design organizations and contribute to an upsurge in streamlining and inventive work. It is necessary to expand the volume and increase the quality of scientific research work and experimental design operations in the creation, development and putting into production of new models of training and sports equipment, which answer modern requirements.

It is necessary to steadily increase the quality of produced items by standardization, certification and the introduction of combined systems for controlling quality, progressive technologic processes, technical equipment systems, and labor mechanization systems.

It is necessary to improve the leadership of production significantly, improve the planning of its work, delve deeply into economics, and increase planning discipline. It is necessary to be persistent in achieving the fulfillment of a plan both in cost indicators and in the nomenclature list, especially that for the society.

It is necessary to recommend to committees that they approach the material and technical support of enterprises in more detail, eliminate unproductive expenses and losses, and follow a careful expenditure of material, financial and labor resources.

7. The plenum demands of all society committees and organizations the persistent implementation of party decisions on raising the economic effectiveness of financial and economic activity and the guaranteeing of the annual fulfillment of financial plans according to all indicators.

It is necessary to improve and broaden self-supporting activity in all schools, clubs, sports structures and other organizations by achieving its loss-free operation. It is necessary to increase the number of air-operated shooting ranges and raise their profitability.

It is necessary to achieve complete eradication of instances of extravagance, shortages and embezzlement, with this purpose in mind to approach the selection

of personnel connected with material valuables and monetary resources more responsibly, increase the role of book-keeping accounting and control and auditing work, and work more carefully with auditing commissions enlisting them in the control over the activity of organizations within their jurisdiction.

Auditing commissions must actively contribute to the successful execution of the budget, the strengthening of the policy of economy and the improving of financial and planning discipline.

It is necessary to work constantly at improving the organic organizational structure in DOSAAF committees and organizations. It is necessary to place special stress on the effectiveness and quality of the control over the carrying-out of the budget and the careful and expedient expenditure of monetary and material resources.

8. It is necessary to continue the persistent work of building up and qualitatively improving the material and technical base of the society's primary organizations, of creating the material conditions for spreading military technical knowledge among DOSAAF members, and of involving them in classes on military technical types of sports. It is necessary to consider the creation of very simple sports structures and military sports areas by public forces and the equipping of training classrooms, model workshops and crew-served radio stations to be the primary directions in this work.

Through arrangements with enterprise administrations and kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders, it is necessary to use more completely the automobiles, tractors, motorcycles, radio sets, and other equipment of economic organizations for technical training and the preparation of specialists for the national economy. It is necessary to exercise the right to the gratis receipt of enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhos equipment and stores by DOSAAF organizations which can be used for training and sports work.

It is necessary to continue more energetically the development of the network of sports technical clubs at large enterprises and in training establishments, to assist in every way possible their creation in villages. It is necessary to open clubs if there is the necessary material and technical base. The best equipped of them must be regarded as the base organizations for the involvement of small membership primary society organizations in training and sports work.

It is necessary to make all possible use of the capabilities of large DOSAAF organizations for the creation of carting, airplane-, automobile- and ship-model building, military applied and naval combination tournaments, and amateur radio instruction circles and sections for juveniles in general education schools, professional and technical education schools, technical schools and at residences, and for the construction of shooting ranges and sports areas.

It is necessary to require that training organizations and rayon and city sports technical clubs provide continuous help to primary DOSAAF organizations in the development of the training and sports base and the creation and operation of military technical clubs and sections and provide classrooms, shooting ranges, training equipment, and visual aids for this without violating the training process.

Rayon and city DOSAAF committees must develop sound and realistic plans for the creation and development of the material and technical base in primary DOSAAF organizations for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

9. The DOSAAF union republic central committees and DOSAAF kraykons and obkoms must devote unremitting attention to the development of the training and sports base of the society's rayon and city committees. In doing this, it is necessary to consider that the construction of military technical training clubs with 5-7 training classrooms, garages, shooting ranges and warehouse premises is the central task.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan, it is necessary to achieve the creation everywhere of rayon and city sports technical clubs, especially in rural localities. Based on a broadening of self-supporting activity, it is necessary to provide for a significant improvement in the material and technical base which is required for the qualitative training of personnel for the mass technical professions and sportsmen for the combined teams of cities or rayons and for the systematic conduct of competitions in military technical types of sports.

In order to improve the training and sports base, it is necessary to make every possible use of the all-union inspection competition of rayon and city DOSAAF organizations dedicated to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday and announced by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

It is necessary to recommend to rayon and city DOSAAF committees that they take part in local soviets of peoples deputies with proposals concerning the creation of very simple sports structures and military sports areas for classes on military technical and military applicable types of sports and the passing of norms in the series "Ready to Work for and Defend the USSR" in all population centers by their joint efforts.

It is necessary to make wider use of outfitted premises, halls, auditoriums and clubs for the development of a network of military patriotic lecturing bureaus, universities of future fighting men, and military patriotic associations in accordance with agreements with interested organizations.

It is necessary to define for each city and rayon DOSAAF organization specific tasks on questions of construction, the acquiring of new sports equipment and the development of activity not financed by the state.

10. In carrying out the requirements of the CC CPSU decree, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work," DOSAAF committees must achieve the broadening and more effective utilization of the material base for the military and patriotic indoctrination of workers: DOSAAF clubs;

assembly, lecture and cinema halls; museums; exhibits; Leninist rooms; libraries; and technical propaganda systems. It is necessary to regard the solution of this task as one of the conditions for raising the effectiveness and quality of military patriotic work and ensuring its close union with the spread of military knowledge among the masses. It is necessary to constantly improve visual agitation and to make it militant and topical.

It is necessary to take additional steps to raise defense and sports work, increase sports skill, and improve indoctrinational work among sportsmen.

The presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, union republic central committees and DOSAAF kraykoms and obkoms must develop specific measures by 1 October 1979 to improve the material and technical propaganda base during 1980 and the 11th Five-Year Plan, and to improve organizational work on the effective use of available equipment and technical propaganda systems. It is necessary to take part in trade union, Komsomol and other interested organizations with proposals for the close coordination of this activity.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan, it is necessary to examine the opportunities for creating a new DOSAAF printing and trade and supply base and the improvement of the existing one.

During the course of 1980-1985, it is necessary to create organic or on a public basis DOSAAF clubs as well as public DOSAAF clubs at rayon (city) committees, where there is the appropriate base for this, in all oblast, kray and union republics.

* * *

The plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee expresses the confidence that the society's committees and organizations and large aktiv will henceforth persistently and purposefully develop and improve the material and technical base--the foundation for the defense society's successful work, and further improvement in the quality and effectiveness of military, patriotic, mass defense, training, and sports work.

The plenum calls upon all DOSAAF members to rally their ranks even more closely around the Leninist party of the communists and its Central Committee headed by comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and to devote all their strength and energy to the general cause of strengthening the country's defensive capabilities.

Improving Training Facilities

From SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Improving the Material Base"]

[Text] The requirement for society committees at all levels to improve their economic activity, concentrate special attention on raising the effectiveness

of capital investments, and to solve the task of enlarging the material and technical base more purposefully is contained in the resolution of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

The 4th USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum which was held recently examined the question of the condition of and measures to improve the material and technical base for a further upsurge in military, patriotic, mass defense, training, and sports work in DOSAAF organizations and summed up some results of the work of the society's committees in this direction.

It was pointed out in the report of Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the presentations of the plenum participants, and the decree adopted on this question that many questions of DOSAAF activity have--under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Soviet government--begun to be solved more qualitatively as a result of the comprehensive help of local party and soviet organs and the strengthening and broadening of ties with trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations. The process of the society's organizational strengthening and numerical growth is continuing. There are now in its ranks about 90 million individuals united in 336,000 primary organizations.

The society's material and technical base is being improved and, based on this, the effectiveness and quality of all military, patriotic, mass defense, training, and sports work is being raised.

The material base is one of the most important conditions for converting primary organizations into genuine centers of mass defense work. This is being corroborated by the experience of progressive defense collectives in enterprises, kolkhoz, establishments, and training institutions. Thus, the Fedorovskiy DOSAAF Raykom of the Kustanayskaya Oblast, relying on the solid material and technical base of the primary organizations, entered the ranks of the country's progressive rural defense collectives and became the initiator of the all-union socialist competition for 1979. Here, military, patriotic and sports life is in full swing on the majority of the farms. A sports technical club has been created on the Sovkhoz Imeni 24th CPSU Congress; technical courses and sports sections are functioning on the "Voronezhskiy", "Tervomayskiy", "Put' k kommunizmu", and other sovkhoz; and rooms of combat and work fame and DOSAAF corners have been set up.

Under the leadership of the party raykom and with the active assistance of trade union and Komsomol organizations, and farm directors, the DOSAAF raykom is helping primary organizations every day to build up the material base.

It is possible to cite a lot of these examples. On the whole throughout the country, recent years have been characterized by some growth in the volume of capital investments and the amount of equipment and stores for primary organizations. The technical creativity of DOSAAF members has been made noticeably more active. A lot of attention is being devoted to equipping

the training study rooms, classrooms and laboratories of DOSAAF schools and sports technical clubs with modern equipment and technical training systems.

This pertains primarily to the defense organizations of Moscow, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Armenia, Georgia, and Lithuania, the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaia ASSR's, and the Omskaya, Volgogradskaya, Smolenskaya, Kemerovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and several other oblasts of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, a number of substantial shortcomings, which have a negative influence on the development of military patriotic and mass defense work, the improvement of the quality in training specialists for the USSR armed forces and the national economy, broadening the mass nature of military technical types of sports, and increasing the skill of sportsmen, are mentioned in the plenum's decision.

The creation and further improvement of the society's material and technical base is unthinkable without the constant development and improvement of production activity and without accumulation and rational and economic expenditure of monetary resources. Meanwhile, some DOSAAF committees and organizations are paying little attention to financial, economic and cost accounting activity, are not carrying out financial plans, are permitting over-expenditures on individual budget articles, and are not making a strict account of material valuables and monetary resources.

Capital investments are not always being used effectively. The construction of training buildings and sports structures is frequently drawn out and their cost grows in comparison with the initial approved estimated one. Thus, a naval school has been under construction for four years in Leningrad. The construction of a training complex in Balashikh, Moscow Oblast, has been prolonged for an even greater period. Last year in Kaluzhskaya Oblast, the resources allocated for capital construction were only 40 percent used.

Along with the complete fulfillment of capital construction plans, the plenum recommends that union republic DOSAAF central committees and the society's kraykovs and raykovs actively improve construction using their own resources and make wider use of the capabilities of their own construction organizations, local contractors and student construction detachments.

The US CPSU decree, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work" requires that party organs, trade union, Komsomol and sports organizations, and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee "take additional measures to raise up the mass physical culture movement, increase sports skill, and improve indoctrinational work among athletes and sportsmen. Strengthen the military and patriotic indoctrination of youth and the preparation of youth for military service." This obliges us to steadily improve the material and technical base of primary, training and sports organizations.

The primary organization stands closest of all to the ordinary DOSAAF member. It is here that the work of militarily and patriotically indoctrinating

workers, especially youth, and the spread of military and technical knowledge among them must be conducted and combined into one whole. To put this into practice means to see to it that technical circles and courses and military applicable sections and teams are created in each full blooded work collective. For the material support of classes, it is necessary--in accordance with arrangements with farm directors--to enlist the equipment of these farms. It is possible to construct very simple sports structures using the forces of the community.

DOSAAF committees must adopt measures so that all training organizations have the necessary number of classrooms fully equipped with training equipment and technical and programmed training and control systems based on a consideration of modern requirements for training specialists for the army and navy. They must devote special attention to the creation of a field base which ensures the conduct of classes at any time of year regardless of weather conditions.

A lot of work is being performed in DOSAAF organizations on the preparation of technical specialists for the national economy. During the last year alone, 2,216,000 drivers, tractor operators, electricians, radio operators, and other technical specialists were trained in the society's schools, STK [sports technical clubs] and courses of instruction. About one third of them were agricultural workers.

Life requires a further expansion of this work and an increase in the quality of training. Sports technical clubs, where the training of the bulk of specialists for the national economy takes place, must be furnished with equipment and classrooms outfitted with modern technical training systems: operating assemblies, electrified stands and training sets. It is necessary to build vehicle testing ranges and areas for driving light vehicles and motorcycles for the preparation of drivers for transport equipment.

DOSAAF industrial enterprises are making a significant contribution to strengthening the material and technical base of the society. During recent years, the volume of their production has grown more than two-fold, labor productivity is unfailingly increasing, and the quality of production is improving. The nomenclature list of products turned out for the defense society's organization has grown.

The task of persistently continuing in the future the work of concentrating production, creating associations and combines, enlarging workshops, and specializing in the output of items required for mass defense, training and sports work faces DOSAAF committees and enterprise directors.

The importance of accurate high quality current and long range material and technical planning and the rational use of equipment and material resources has been emphasized in the plenum's decisions.

In light of the CC CPSU decree, "On Further Improving Ideological Political, and Indoctrinational Work", the plenum has required from DOSAAF committees a

broadening and more effective use of the material propaganda base: DOSAAF clubs; assembly, lecture and cinema halls; museums; exhibits; Leninist rooms; libraries; and technical propaganda systems. The solution of this task is regarded as one of the conditions for raising the effectiveness and quality of military and patriotic work and ensuring its close unity with the spread of military knowledge among the masses.

A broad program for the further growth and improvement of the defense society's material and technical base has been defined in the decree of the 4th USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum. Its implementation will contribute to the successful work of DOSAAF organizations in further improving the quality and effectiveness of military patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work.

Discussion on Training Decree

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 1

[Article: "Achieving a Further Improvement in Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work"]

[Text] During its meeting, the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee discussed the tasks of DOSAAF organizations in carrying out the CC CPSU decree, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work". During this, it was pointed out that a comprehensive and scientific substantiation of the importance, content and direction of ideological work under the conditions of a developed socialist society has been given in the CC CPSU decree and accurate and clear ways to increase its quality and effectiveness as a necessary condition for the successful solution of the tasks in communist construction have been defined.

The CC CPSU conclusions, requirements, and instructions pertain completely and fully to the work of the defense society's organizations and direct them toward further improving the ideological, political, military and patriotic indoctrination of personnel, activists, and all members of DOSAAF, bettering the style of leadership, increasing the quality of training youth for military service, and developing military technical types of sports.

The presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, expressing the opinion of all defense society members, unanimously approved the CC CPSU decree, "On Further Improving Ideological, political, and Indoctrinational Work" and adopted it to be strictly executed and followed.

In the decree adopted, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee required union, district, DOSAAF central committees, kray, oblast, city and rayon committees, and primary defense society organizations to discuss the tasks flowing from the CC CPSU decree, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work" during meetings of committees and their presidiums and work up and implement additional measures to carry out the requirements and instructions

of the CC CPSU--measures which are directed at raising the quality and effectiveness of the military and patriotic indoctrination of youth, the preparation of youth for military service and of cadres for the mass professions, developing military technical types of sports, raising sports skill, and improving the material and technical base for military, patriotic and sports work.

The decree formulated the requirement for DOSAAF committees and the leaders of training and sports organizations to ensure--under the leadership of local party organs--the high scientific, ideological, political, organizational, and instructional methods level of the military patriotic propaganda being conducted. It is necessary to demonstrate clearly and convincingly the inseparable unity of the tasks of communist construction and the strengthening of the country's defensive capabilities and show the substance and importance of Leninist ideas, CPSU requirements and the propositions of the Constitution of the USSR about defending the socialist homeland.

It is necessary to raise the efficiency and concreteness of indoctrinational work in DOSAAF organizations, strengthen its ties with the practical tasks of the defense society, steadily raise the effectiveness of military and patriotic measures, and involve DOSAAF members in active mass defense work on a broader basis.

The important task consists of persistently and purposefully developing an aggressive nature in military patriotic propaganda and the entire system of military, patriotic and political work in order to contribute to mobilizing DOSAAF members to fulfill production plans, increase labor productivity and strengthen discipline; and forming ideological conviction, wholehearted devotion to the cause of the party, love for the socialist homeland, Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and a readiness to defend the accomplishments of socialism in them more energetically.

Union republic DOSAAF central committees and Kray, oblast, city, and rayon DOSAAF committees must achieve more energetically a combined solution of the tasks in the military and patriotic indoctrination of society members, develop long range plans for this work, thoroughly consider the peculiarities of various population groups, and devote more attention to further improving military and patriotic work in primary organizations. The improvement in every way possible of the indoctrination of the rising generation, especially rural and school youth, in the continuity of the heroic revolutionary, work and military traditions of the Soviet people and the USSR armed forces and the readiness to build and defend communism must be a subject of constant concern. It is necessary to strengthen business-like collaboration with trade unions, the Komsomol, military units, political organs, military commissariats, civil defense staffs, sections of the Soviet committee of war veterans, the "Znaniye" Society, creative unions, and other organizations; to use all the various forms of the military and patriotic indoctrination of

Soviet people rationally; and to skilfully combine the publicizing of the ideas of defending the homeland with the broad spreading of military and technical knowledge.

It is necessary to improve the work of indoctrinating leading personnel and increase their responsibility for the organization of military, patriotic, political, and indoctrinational work among organic workers, activists and all members of the defense society. The leaders of committees, training organizations and production enterprises must speak regularly in work and training collectives on questions connected with the training of workers to defend the socialist motherland and serve in the USSR armed forces and on the work of the defense society and its role in solving social, political, economic, and defense tasks.

DOSAAF committees are being called upon to strengthen the staff of lecturers, political class leaders, agitators and political information personnel, improve informational and instructional methods work with them, and increase the role of DOSAAF clubs as propaganda, organizational and instructional methods centers for military and patriotic propaganda.

The tasks for further improving the work level of press organs and Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF SSSR have been defined in the decree.

DOSAAF committees must make fuller use of the indoctrinational capabilities of socialist competition, involve all organizations and establishments and all members of DOSAAF in it, inform them in a timely and broad fashion about the imposed tasks and course of the competition, give publicity to the best work results, and sum up and disseminate progressive experience. It is necessary to spread the initiative, "To Work Without Laggards." When summing up the results of socialist competition in DOSAAF organizations, it is necessary to consider the condition of indoctrinational work on the whole and the successes in raising the political, general educational, and professional level of the competing DOSAAF members, their participation in public affairs and their observance of the moral code of a builder of communism.

It is necessary to spread the socialist competition to greet the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 in a fitting manner and to celebrate these glorious jubilees with new achievements in all areas of the defense society's work.

The Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee has required committees to improve the work of training youth for service in the Soviet armed forces, to more fully incorporate into the practices of working with military age youth the best and most effective training in DOSAAF training organizations scientifically sound forms and methods for preparing specialists for the armed forces, and in reality ensure the organic unity of training and indoctrination.

It is necessary to pay special attention to forming in students the high moral, political, psychological, and military quality required for carrying out the tasks of defending the socialist motherland. It is necessary to develop in them a love for the Soviet army and navy and a deep respect for the military profession.

When organizing the military and patriotic indoctrination of military age youth, it is necessary to make broad use of lectures, reports and discussions and meetings with army and navy veterans and participants in the Great Patriotic War. It is necessary to strengthen in every way possible the sponsoring ties with military garrisons, to rely on the help of commanders and political organs, and to organize with their participation visits by draftees to military units and fighting ships and meetings with the troops. It is necessary to conduct the military indoctrination of youth in an energetic manner and form in them a sense of personal responsibility for the comprehensive preparation for service in the army and navy as the honorable duty of USSR citizens.

It is necessary to persistently implement the requirement of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress about raising the practical skills of specialists for the armed forces. It is necessary to see to it that they can master complicated military equipment in a short time and reliably perform duties during tactical classes and military and naval exercises.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium Bureau and all defense society committees must, it is said in the decree, provide for the further development of military technical types of sports and the increasing of their role in the communist indoctrination and physical training of youth and their training to defend the motherland. It is necessary to pay special attention to the mass nature of technical and military applicable sports, the improvement of sports skills, and the indoctrination of high moral and volitional qualities in sportsmen.

It is necessary to persistently implement the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress on the development of mass physical culture and sports directly in work collectives, training establishments and residences. Together with trade unions, the Komsomol and sports organizations, it is necessary to search for new opportunities for the wide-scale attraction of juveniles and minors to sports and to spread in every way possible sports work forms among Pioneers and school children.

DOSAAF committees must continue to improve work style, persistently implement the principles of collective leadership, carry out the requirements of the DOSAAF regulations strictly and consistently, ensure the practical carrying out of the Leninist proposition about publicity in the work of leading organs, skilfully attract the broad public aktiv to indoctrinational work, and create in DOSAAF collectives a creative situation which abets the demonstration of initiative and independent action by defense society members.

It is necessary to develop in every way possible criticism and self-criticism as a very important method for correcting deficiencies in work, for instilling in people a spirit of high responsibility for service obligations and public duty. Committees and leaders at all levels must react effectively and in a business-like way to the critical comments of DOSAAF members and press articles, take measures in a timely manner to implement constructive suggestions for improving military, patriotic, mass defense, training, and sports work, and give wide publicity to cases of suppressed criticism.

Union republic DOSAAF central committees and DOSAAF kraykom, obkom, gorkom, raykom and primary and training organizations must continue the work of carrying out the decree of the 4th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee about enlarging and improving the use of the existing material and technical base for military and patriotic work.

In accordance with the decisions of party and Soviet organs and based on arrangements with economic leaders and trade union and Komsomol organizations, it is necessary to make broad use of local resources and capabilities for the creation of officer clubs, museums, rooms and corners of military glory, Leninist rooms, libraries and vivid and convincing visual agitation on military and patriotic subjects. It is necessary to make broader and more rational use of technical propaganda systems when conducting military and patriotic measures, and of the literature and artistic items turned out by Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF SSSR, the periodic press, photo-exhibits, and slides.

The major measures have been approved by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee for carrying out the CC CPSU decree, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work."

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium has assured the CPSU Central Committee that the defense society's committees and organizations will exert every effort to carry out the CC CPSU decree, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work," and will do everything to increase the quality and effectiveness of the military and patriotic indoctrination of the workers and youth.

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READERS' COMMENT ON WEARING OF MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 79 p 4

[Article by Col A. Khorev: "Returning to a Previous Article: Universal Respect for the Motherland's Decorations." Slantlines enclose boldface]

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published an article on 3 December of last year entitled "The Light of An Award and the Shadow of Conceit." It spoke of the high authority and great indoctrinational importance of USSR orders and medals and also cited instances of certain persons' violation of moral and legal norms which define the special status of the state decoration in our society. The article generated a response. Today we publish thoughts concerning the readers' letters.

It is not without interest to note that a majority of responses to the article were sent by frontlinesmen and wearers of orders. Among them were Hero SU I. Kopylov and full wearer of the Order of Glory P. Khudyakov. Shouldn't these experienced people know the true value of a military exploit and the award which crowns it? It is not by chance that a majority--55 persons of the 60 who responded to the article--fully share and support the newspaper's position.

"Our Motherland's orders and medals represent a great moral value. It is a great honor for every Soviet citizen to wear such a decoration. Col (Res) V. Pik."

"I went through almost the entire war, fought at Moscow and Stalingrad, assaulted the Dnepr and Dnestr, and have two serious wounds. . . . I know that orders and medals were given in the war only for great exploits. . . . P. Fedulov."

Many letters are permeated with the idea of the enormous moral value of the decoration, that it symbolizes state recognition of a person's special services to his country and to his people, and that behind it is sweat and blood, battle and exploit, labor and talent. Their authors protest

fervently and sharply against a trend which has received some dissemination to wear all kinds of souvenir badges and emblems which do not attest objectively to services in the same row as a governmental decoration and at times even above it. Frontlinesmen call this trend undignified and rebuke those who propagate it for immodesty.

"In no instance is it possible to place souvenir pins next to a governmental decoration, since this degrades the decoration. Lt Gen (Ret) P. Chirkov."

Readers do not forget to stipulate that souvenir pins of themselves do not give rise to objections. They may be cherished by a person as a memory of some event of importance to him. Objections against the pins arise only at the moment infractions of the law and ethics begin, i.e., when this same souvenir suddenly is planted on the chest next to an order and thus is arbitrarily equated with it as it were. In a majority of instances this probably happens from ignorance, but it also happens out of fully perceived, concealed motives. It is indeed difficult to regard this otherwise when the chest is gay with badges and each of them resembles a particular order in size, shape and design. Readers protest energetically against such a similarity of badges with USSR orders or medals, the inadmissibility of which was determined by law back in 1933.

"I look and there is some emblem with which I am not familiar on one comrade's chest. The enamel gleams and the colors play in the light. What kind of order is this I ask myself. It turns out that military trade established such an emblem resembling an order on the occasion of its 60th anniversary. . . . A. Kulibaba."

There are many similar facts in the readers' letters. That means they also are not so rare even in everyday life. If that is so, then this phenomenon should have its adherents and defenders as well. It would be interesting to learn what considerations guide them.

Five such defenders declared themselves in responses to the article. It is, of course, a clear minority, but this still does not mean anything. Let's see how strong their arguments are.

"Chest emblems do not overshadow the orders in any way, but merely supplement them. Lt Col (Ret) K. Parkhomenko."

"Memorial badges of combat units symbolize military brotherhood. M. Bondarenko."

"How long will we refer to legal norms and documents of almost a half-century ago? . . . Maj (Ret) V. Sokol'skiy."

No matter how one tries, these arguments cannot be termed convincing.

Of course, each souvenir emblem symbolizes something. But this hardly places it in the same category as a state award. And it hardly gives it the status of "supplement to an order," as Comrade Parkhomenko believes. According to the USSR Constitution, the award of an order, as well as its establishment, is the prerogative of the supreme entity of state power--the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In conformity with the General Statute on USSR Orders, an order as the supreme award crowns /special services/ in the area of socialist organizational development and the country's defense. But a souvenir badge is not a mark of distinction and has no award function.

Just how is it possible not to see or feel the enormous distance in semantics and principle between an award and a souvenir? How is it possible to dare, even without knowledge of the law but possessing merely elementary modesty and tact, to make a souvenir article--a jubilee memorial emblem--similar to an order or medal, especially when there is an unequivocal legal norm on this account? The circumstance that, in Comrade Sokol'skiy's words, it is "almost a half-century old," in no way degrades its legal force and does not diminish our respect for it. It is called upon to safeguard the high dignity of the state award against intentional or unintentional encroachments thereon on the part of unscrupulous people.

The letters of many readers are imbued with sincere concern for further increasing the authority of our orders and medals and their role in the patriotic indoctrination of the youth. The position of procedures for establishing, making and wearing chest emblems as determined by law is viewed here merely as one of the necessary steps. In expanding the problem posed by the newspaper, the readers also touch on its other aspects. They write, in particular, that outlying areas often do not observe the ceremonial ritual of presenting an award and that a person sometimes receives a deserved medal or order almost on the sly from the hands of an enterprise or military commissariat official who has nothing to do with it.

"Because of the circumstances, the Order of Glory 1st Class was presented to me after the war in the military commissariat. I had thought that this would be a very solemn occasion, for I alone am a full wearer of the Order of Glory in the entire rayon. But it did not turn out that way at all: A military commissariat official gave me the order and the order booklet without a photograph in the corridor. . . . I will not describe my bitterness and resentment. . . . P. Khudyakov."

"A state award must be presented in the presence of people and in the presence of one's relatives, so that it remains as a friendly imprint on the heart. . . . I was given one medal in the military commissariat without witnesses, as they say, while I had arrived with my grandson. . . . Lt Col (Ret) A. Zvyagin."

The letters cite many other examples of an indirect depreciation of the dignity of the state award. For example, it is generally known that its

high importance and authority is customarily emphasized by a necessary mention in various types of official documents of the decorated person and his forms. We all became accustomed to this long ago. All of us always believed and continue to believe that information on awards is very essential for describing an individual. Then suddenly the column on awards disappeared from such a specific and, one can say, patriotic mandate as the reserve officer's service record--it must be assumed that it was from someone's oversight. It was contained in the old model of the record (up to 1967). There was, alas, no place for such information in the present service record... Reader N. Ivanchenko quite reasonably expresses regret in this regard.

Readers also see a unique display of disrespect for awards and persons who receive them in the fact that it is impossible to buy or order medal ribbon bars, ribbon bar holders or ribbons in many cities.

"Order ribbons and medal ribbon bars are nowhere to be found in our Transbaikalian areas. Col N. Yes'kov."

"The military exchange does not provide for making or selling medal ribbon bars. This problem probably has been solved only in Moscow. Handicraftsmen make the bars in the city of Krivoy Rog... S. Buntov."

By the way, many areas report about handicraftsmen and unskilled workers pursuing this occupation. They daub the medal ribbon bars according to their own understanding without adhering to established samples, not to mention the prices.

Readers cast doubt on the presently existing procedure for selling medal ribbon bars without checking documents for the right of wearing them. This doubt is reinforced by references to instances of crying abuses of this procedure. From time to time conceited persons and pseudoheroes appear here and there who wear the ribbon bars of high orders which they have not received. Some of them frankly speculate on the special respect which has been established in us for deserving persons. And it turns out that some simply do not see anything disgraceful to fasten two or three medal ribbon bars to their chests above those authorized "for symmetry."

"Medal bar holders and ribbon bars should be sold only on submission of award certificates. This will emphasize the value of the awards once again. P. Litvintsev."

It is apparently worthwhile for the Main Trade Directorate of the Ministry of Defense to heed such suggestions. And it is high time to put an end to the deficit in medal ribbon bars.

Readers rightfully criticize the publishing houses, demanding mass publication of reference and popular literature on the Soviet award system. They also link the infractions of rules for wearing orders and medals which now

have become commonplace in part with the shortage or absence of this literature for sale.

"Many of those receiving awards simply do not know how to place the awards on their chests. I often visit schools, military units and training points and not once have I seen anywhere a color poster about the Motherland's awards and the procedure for arranging them. Hero SU I. Kopylov."

He did not see them because such posters are rarely printed. By the way, it is the same as for the books. And when they are printed, it is in small numbers. For example, Voenizdat just put out a second edition of the book "Ordena i medali SSSR" [USSR Orders and Medals]. Its printing was 50,000 copies. Our reader, Col (Res) A. Lebedintsev, notes that this is a small printing even for those establishments and officials who keep records of persons receiving awards. But such a book also is needed in all mass libraries and it is desirable to have in many personal libraries.

The readers have many complaints about the newspapers and journals which often publish portraits of order wearers with crude violations of the rules for wearing awards. Television also is guilty of this, including Central Television. This somehow even objectively "legalizes" the violations, since the reader sees a sample for emulation in newspaper photos and on television.

The Soviet Committee of War Veterans responded to the article "The Light of An Award and the Shadow of Conceit." It states that the article was discussed and approved at the Presidium bureau and a plenary session of the committee. Steps were outlined for explaining rules for wearing awards and memorial badges. Information is coming to the editors from outlying areas about work which has been done in this direction.

The initiative is unquestionably valuable and praiseworthy, but not everything or, as is seen from the letters, far from everything depends on the veterans for a further increase in the authority of awards. Many are directly or indirectly part of this patriotic cause. That means let each person do what he should so that our Motherland's combat and labor decorations shine even more brightly on the chests of those who are worthy of them.

6904

CSO: 1801

EFFECTIVENESS OF OPPOSED FORCES TACTICAL EXERCISES DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Col Gen V. Merinskiy, deputy chief of Main Combat Training Directorate of the Ground Forces: "Troop Field Training: Opposed Forces Exercises"]

[Text] The training battle began at dawn. In an attempt to repulse the attack by the "East," the "West" was destroying their tanks and infantry with all weapons. Artillery and mortars fired against the "enemy" second echelon moving up. Air defense subunits were repulsing air attacks and engineer subunits were laying obstacles.

The "East's" actions also were dynamic and highly maneuverable. The tension did not abate for a moment at the observation posts of the two sides. Lt Col V. Nikitin and Lt Col V. Lazarev, who headed subunits of the opposing sides, had to accomplish very difficult missions. The outcome of battle depended on their good management and the ability to react swiftly to changes in the situation and make effective use of all means of warfare. Each of the commanders realized that his slightest miscalculation or delay would be used immediately by the opposing side and threatened loss of initiative and defeat.

Such an intensive and instructive atmosphere filled with critical situations is possible only in an opposed forces tactical exercise, where the commanders' expertise and experience are set in opposition to each other.

Tactical exercises represent the supreme form of training and indoctrination of personnel and their preparation for conducting modern warfare. Exercises test the soldiers' knowledge, ability and skills received in classes in all training subjects. It develops a proper impression of the nature of combat and improves the personnel's physical and psychological conditioning. As it is known, tactical exercises differ in the scale, specific purpose and size of the participating sides. The question arises especially often as to what kind of exercise to conduct--opposed forces or one-sided? It stands to reason that everything depends on the goals which the director sets.

The opposed forces tactical exercise is the most sophisticated form of tactical training for commanders, staffs and troops. The active opposition of the sides creates favorable conditions for a commander's creativeness and it demands initiative and resourcefulness of all participants in the training battle. Opposed forces exercises are inconceivable without continuous, vigorous reconnaissance and continuous maneuver of fire, personnel and weapons. Here the commanders strive to uncover the plan of the opposing side opportunely and create a more favorable grouping of personnel and weapons for delivering a sudden powerful blow. At the same time, they take steps to protect personnel, weapons and equipment against "enemy" nuclear strikes and fire. The opposed forces exercise is an examination during which each commander is granted great freedom of action and the staff receives good conditions for improving its readiness to maintain continuous coordination of subunits of all combat arms, to support their combat skillfully and to implement the commander's will firmly.

The play of combat actions on the basis of decisions made by the commanders, the instructions which they issued and the practical actions of each side allow a maximum approximation of actual combat reality in the exercise. The director has an opportunity to make use of a conditional designation of "enemy" actions in individual phases in order to recreate the picture of real combat to the maximum possible extent. One cannot get by without this in an exercise with an integrated theme which lasts a long time. When, for example, it is necessary to work problems of a meeting engagement after playing out a defensive battle and an attack, preparatory moves of subunits are required. To avoid conditionalities at this moment and preserve the integrity of the tactical background, it is advisable to denote "enemy" screening and ambush subunits. The attacking side thus will have an opportunity to continue vigorous actions. The use of elements of "enemy" designation also is not precluded in a number of other situations. The general conclusion is clear: The director of an opposed forces tactical exercise has the very best conditions for creating a complex situation of interest to the participants of the training battle.

These exercises are particularly instructive also with regard to conducting party-political work designed to develop the personnel's initiative, persistence, independence and other moral-combat qualities. The sides' opposition creates a healthy spirit of competition. To maintain it means to encourage the soldiers' creativeness and resourcefulness and their desire to find the best methods for solving the assigned mission, outfoxing the "enemy," and seizing the initiative.

Does this mean that an opposed forces exercise deserves preference in all cases? No, that is not the intent. Of course, it is obvious that the situation is not as instructive in one-sided exercises: The "enemy" is denoted by subunits whose actions are planned ahead of time and decisions only of one side are taken into account. But it is better to conduct a one-sided exercise at times. Its organization is simpler, requires fewer expenditures of time and supplies and allows the director to devote all his attention to

training one commander and repeating parts of the battle which failed, when this is necessary. These exercises allow creating the most favorable conditions for studying the probable enemy's tactics and conducting field firings. In short, the interests of combat readiness require a rational combination and reasonable correlation of both types of exercises. As experience shows, a one-sided exercise is more typical for small subunits and opposed forces exercises for battalions and higher.

Some commanders and staffs unfortunately oversimplify the training process by planning only one-sided exercises. They attempt to justify the absence of opposed forces exercises by difficulties in logistical support, the workload of ranges and training fields, or the limited nature of their territory. It is impossible to agree with this position. In reality, the unjustified adherence to one-sided exercises is explained by the fact that it is easier to prepare them and they require fewer efforts of the commander and staff. But is it possible to achieve a high state of field training by selecting easier routes?

The quality and instructiveness of opposed forces exercises depend on the level of their directors' professional training, and methodology especially. Valuable experience in conducting these exercises has been gained in troop units. Col A. Shirnin can be mentioned among the officers who have displayed high expertise in organizing them. He is an experienced methodologist and begins the preparation of opposed forces exercises well ahead of time. A limited number of officers is used to work up the documents so the plan does not become the property of a broad circle of people. Composition of the sides is determined depending on the theme of the exercise and local conditions. It can be even or uneven. If problems of a meeting engagement, for example, are to be worked, the sides usually are made equal in strength. In other themes they could also be uneven, but in any case they must be such that they can provide active opposition. For example, operating against an attacking battalion are subunits capable of creating a defense of considerable depth and, if necessary, delivering a strong counterattack or even launching the offensive.

In planning an exercise, Col Shirnin strives to make rational use of the range area. A change in the direction of combat operations often is provided. The tactical background here remains unchanged. Before the exercise the officer thoroughly analyzes the degree of preparedness of subunits used for the exercise. This allows a more precise determination of exercise goals and content and better management of the time reserve. Great significance naturally is given to creating an instructive tactical situation, to selecting and training umpires and to simulation.

The critiques held by Col Shirnin provide a great deal to exercise participants. A lively critique filled with interesting facts and comparisons and linked organically with the experience of the Great Patriotic War expands the personnel's military outlook and teaches them to evaluate their knowledge and skills self-critically and exactly.

Unfortunately, opposed forces exercises are not prepared thoroughly and thoughtfully everywhere. At times the efforts spent on preparing them do not justify themselves. In my view, the most typical shortcoming is the clumsy play of combat actions on the basis of decisions made by the sides. Some directors scorn these decisions and shackle the officers' initiative. The exercise turns out to be sketchy and uninteresting as a result, which means it is not very instructive.

For example, in the opposed forces exercise directed by Lt Col P. Starovoytov the scenario was conducted without consideration or evaluation of the decisions made by the sides. The director imposed his own decision on the trainees in an attempt to implement the plan developed by the staff. Deprived of their independence, the commanders tried to satisfy the director and not "spoil the scenario." It is hardly necessary to mention that one cannot learn much in such a situation. It is understandable that it was not just Lt Col Starovoytov who deserved a rebuke, as he still has little experience in conducting exercises, but the senior commander and superior staff also should be reproached.

Winter combat training is coming to an end. Subunit teamwork training is ending in tactical exercises. To make full use of the possibilities of opposed forces exercises in this important phase means to elevate troop field training and officers' methods expertise to a new level.

6904

CS0: 1801

MEDICAL ROLE IN FLIGHT TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen Med Serv N. Rudnyy, chief of Air Force Medical Service, doctor of medical sciences, professor: "For Flight Safety: In the Service of Aviators' Health"]

[Text] Flights are to be held in the unit. Flight personnel and chiefs of services assembled at the time designated by the regimental commander. The regimental physician also is present here without fail. He briefs the commander about results of the preflight medical inspection. This is one of the necessary measures in the precise and strictly observed system of medical support to the personnel of our Air Force, which is intended to have an effective influence on increasing the effectiveness of the training process and strengthening combat readiness of air subunits and units. A large complex of measures and continuous medical supervision over the aviators' state of health and over observance of the labor and rest regimen largely facilitate successful accomplishment of the exceptionally difficult and important operational training missions and the assurance of flight safety.

Outfitting aviation with sophisticated equipment and weaponry and the expansion and growing complexity of tasks of combat application all obligate the commanders and aviation physicians to evaluate the character and content of flight work in a new way. Now as never before, the working capacity, endurance, and high professional and psychological qualities of Air Force personnel acquire more and more significance.

For example, as research has shown, in instrument flying the pilot shifts attention an average of 86 times in one minute from one instrument to another, and this figure doubles in some phases of the flight. The pilot rather often has to perform two types of activity simultaneously which are associated by the overall flight mission: piloting and launching missiles, firing against a ground or air target, and so on. This causes additional neuropsychological stress. In some situations the frequency of the heart-beat may exceed the initial rate by 2-3 times, the respiratory rate may be 2.5 times greater and the body temperature rises 0.7-1.2 degrees.

In addition to the heavy and diversified data load, a pilot's professional work takes place under the influence of specific flight factors on the body which are determined by the surroundings, the dynamics of the flight itself and features of the work area. It is also important to take this into account during preparations for and accomplishment of operational training missions.

In short, the flight personnel's work is far from simple. It is work very much needed by the country and the people. CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov emphasized in his speech to electors of the Kuntsevo Electoral District of Moscow that "military labor is surrounded with honor and respect, as is the case with any socially useful labor in our country." Our party and all the people show constant concern for military personnel. We military doctors are proud that the duty of our service requires us to stand guard over the health of Soviet military personnel and we have a profound awareness of our responsibility for medical support of the personnel's training and service.

Physicians of air units play an exceptionally important role in carrying out medical activities involving flight work. In analyzing the flight planning table, the physician must have a clear idea of what a pilot will encounter in performing each specific assignment in the air and correctly evaluate the degree of his preparedness for upcoming actions from the standpoint of emotional stability and individual psychological qualities. The physician also is obligated to know the pilot's state of training in use of special high-altitude gear. He predicts the aviator's working capacity on the basis of an objective analysis of the state of health and he considers the level of his training and experience in flight operations.

In all these matters aviation physicians act as reliable assistants of the commander. Take Capt Med Serv V. Shapovalov for example. In concerning himself for the effectiveness of medical support to flights, the skilled medical specialist delves actively into the specific nature of flight activity. He has established good contacts with flight personnel, which is particularly valuable. The fact is that proper mutual relationships and an atmosphere of trust and friendliness always find a lively response in a person's heart. The physician's authority is high because he has a good knowledge of the people's interests and needs, knows how each person spends his leisure time and knows the situation in the aviators' families.

Comrade Shapovalov gives much attention to a study of various flight factors, difficult situations and possible erroneous actions involving a drop in a pilot's working capacity and individual psychological qualities. He uses the data of objective monitoring facilities for this as well as the results of his own observations in the practices and classes of flight personnel, which make up the basis of psychophysiological training.

The commander relies on his advice and assistance in rational organization of the preflight conditions and in assuring psychological readiness for

flying. For his part the commander creates all conditions so the physician can make active use of necessary prophylactic means aimed at preserving and strengthening the aviators' health: organized rest, sports activities, physical conditions and so on.

Many good words also can be said about the working practice of aviation physicians Maj Med Serv A. Kharchenko, Capt Med Serv I. Kravchenko and others. These are people who have a deep realization of their responsibility for the assigned job, for successful accomplishment of a flight and for its safety.

Officers of the Air Force Medical Service do a great deal to ensure that the experience of the best aviation physicians and everything that is new and foremost in the practice of medical support to flying and accidentfree flight operations becomes the property of young specialists coming into troop units. With their first steps in service, the young medical personnel must realize that the important element in their work is man with his inherent individual features of health and endurance and with his own character traits, including those which a physician is in the best position to know and understand. It is important to consider all this in the process of combat training, planning the flight load, retraining for new equipment, in the course of classes and practice sessions, and in organizing and conducting preventive medicine.

Young aviators who are recent school graduates require the physicians' special attention. The beginning of service in a line unit is a very important event for a young officer. Each person accustoms himself to an unfamiliar situation, the collective and the equipment in his own way. During this period functional changes in the body connected with adaptation to new conditions may arise in some persons. These changes must be strictly differentiated and acted upon correctly during the training and indoctrination process. There are also cases where a young pilot who has not received proper training commits some mistake or inadvertence while flying. It happens that he is temporarily relieved of flying for this purpose. As a result the person loses confidence in himself and falls behind his comrades in flight training. Therefore, in working with young pilots, the physician must be fully armed with methods and pedagogic knowledge and the techniques of flight training. Then his assistance to the commander will be most effective in introducing young aviators to formation.

Lately research into the body's functional capabilities and its individual reactions as applied to the extreme factors of flying has become more widespread along with the general evaluation of the pilot's state of health. At these ends special methodologies are used for classes on flight trainers which allow a better determination of a pilot's readiness for flying and identification of the most difficult or insufficiently practiced elements of an upcoming assignment in the air on the basis of a registration of physiological parameters. Considering the prospects of this method, our leading aviation physicians are persistently generalizing the experience of

this work and performing a creative elaboration of criteria and normative indicators needed for an objective evaluation of the flight personnel's actual degree of preparedness and training.

Precise organization of the work of the Armed Forces Aviation Medical Service in conducting the entire range of activities in medical support of aviators' combat training is an important contribution to the job of improving the personnel's air training, increasing flight safety and increasing the combat readiness of air subunits and units.

6904

CSO: 1801

NEED FOR TACTICAL TRAINING OF COMMANDERS STRESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 79 p 1

[Editorial: "The Commander's Tactical Expertise"]

[Text] The concluding phase of winter training is a time of intensive exercises. They vary in scale, character and goals and are a unique review of combat readiness of units and ships and of the personnel's field, air and naval training. The exercise by the guards motorized rifle regiment commanded by Gds Lt Col Ya. Rybak took place in a difficult tactical situation and under difficult weather conditions. The motorized riflemen performed all missions successfully. They attacked swiftly, employed maneuver skillfully and hit the targets accurately. Flexible, reliable control of subunits and the commanders' tactical maturity played a deciding role in the battle against the strong and technically equipped "enemy." Officers L. Shostak, V. Drobilkin, B. Yeliseyev and many others estimated the situation competently, made substantiated, bold decisions and implemented them firmly.

Special attention is given to the commanders' tactical training in summarizing results of winter training. Demands on it rise continuously. This is determined by the rapid development of tactics, by profound changes in methods of conducting combat operations, by the outfitting of troops and naval forces with increasingly complex equipment, and by an increase of the role of control in combat.

The improvement in tactical expertise is a many-sided process. It is connected with officers' Marxist-Leninist training in the closest manner. The more deeply the commander has mastered Marxist-Leninist theory and scientific methodology, the more quickly he comprehends the laws of armed warfare and nature of modern combat, the more clearly he sees prospects for development of military affairs, and the more successfully he applies his knowledge in command activities.

The commander's development as a tactician is inconceivable without a study of the Great Patriotic War's experience, its imaginative use under new conditions, or mastery of Soviet military art forged in battles and tested in severe trials.

The foundation of tactical expertise is a thorough knowledge of combat capabilities of subunits interacting on the battlefield, knowledge of the tactical and technical specifications of all types of equipment and weapons, and the ability to employ one's own, attached and supporting personnel and weapons with greatest effectiveness. For competent organization for combat, the commander must have a good knowledge of enemy tactics and his strong and weak points as well.

It is impossible to picture the commander's theoretical store of knowledge without knowledge of the regulations which determine the principles for conducting modern combined-arms warfare. The experience of the past war and the latest achievements of Soviet military science are embodied in regulations. The provisions of regulations are the key to solving many problems. A faultless knowledge of them helps the commander to arrange work rationally in organizing combat actions and in decisionmaking, and it helps him assign precise missions to subordinates. By arming the commander with general principles of organizing for combat and of employing means of warfare, the regulations teach him to delve into the features of a specific situation and accomplish any mission creatively. By their entire order and spirit they inspire a commander to seek out those techniques and methods of warfare which will be a surprise to the enemy and which will allow imposing one's own will on him and seizing and holding the initiative.

It is not easy to acquire the necessary range of knowledge for organizing for combat and linking this knowledge with skills. The commander cannot be satisfied with experience which has been gained. He is obligated to improve and renew his knowledge continuously. Difficulties are inevitable in a commander's development. Practice shows that they are successfully overcome where the principle of "the supervisor teaches the subordinate" is observed, where exactingness is combined with trust and support, and where independence and boldness are encouraged in creative searches. It is necessary to achieve complete and high-quality fulfillment of command training plans, fix officers' attention constantly on matters of tactics and the employment of new equipment and weapons, and do decisive battle against indulgences and oversimplifications. Each exercise must be conducted in a complex, near-combat situation. Short tactical training problems, group exercises, practices in control, and all other forms of command training are designed to expand steadily the officers' military horizons, enrich them with new knowledge and improve moral-volitional qualities.

The training and indoctrination process unfortunately still does not meet its high requirements everywhere. This is shown in part by the first results of winter training. There are average and lagging subunits along with those which made a noticeable stride in combat improvement. Less attention is being given to tactical training in places than is required by the interests of combat readiness. Oversimplifications in exercises have not been eradicated completely. Their critiques at times are superficial and uninformative. The performance of fire and special missions often is separated from tactics and does not facilitate a development of commanders

as the organizers for combat. There also are other omissions, particularly in the training and indoctrination of platoon and company level commanders. The results of winter training must be analyzed thoroughly and fundamentally in each unit and aboard each ship. The proper conclusions must be drawn from them and urgent corrections made in the work.

The role of staffs must be elevated even more in officers' tactical training. There must be a reliable support of commanders in organizing the professional training of officers. They must plan it precisely and direct it toward accomplishment of the chief missions facing the unit or ship. The staff's vigor is displayed in an efficient and objective generalization of the results of exercises, missile launches, firings, flights and naval deployments. Staff workers are called upon to be the pioneers of everything new and foremost and to set an example of an exacting approach toward evaluating what has been achieved and of a responsible attitude toward increasing personal expertise.

Political entities and party organizations can be of great assistance to commanders in improving officers' tactical expertise. It is their duty to keep their finger constantly on the pulse of command training, to ensure the officers' high creative activeness and the vanguard role of party members in training and competition, and to propagandize foremost experience clearly. Problems of mastering equipment and raising class ratings by officers must not be lost from view of the party organizations.

To use the accumulated experience skillfully, to find effective ways of accelerating command development during flight training, and to develop each commander as a thoroughly trained organizer of combat actions means to elevate the combat readiness of subunits, units and ships to a new level.

6904

CSO: 1801

NEED FOR UPGRADING WARRANT OFFICER TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Col Gen V. Goncharov, first deputy chief of Main Personnel Directorate of USSR Ministry of Defense: "Secondary Military-Specialized Education for Warrant Officers: At a New Stage"]

[Text] The demands are constantly rising on the professional training of military personnel, caused by the dynamic development of military affairs, outfitting of troops and naval forces with increasingly sophisticated and diversified equipment, and by profound changes in methods of conducting combat operations and in the methodology of personnel training. Missions being accomplished by warrant officers also have become noticeably more complicated in recent years. The range of specialties held by this category of personnel continues to expand. The majority of officers' closest assistants cope successfully with their duties. This is facilitated by a careful selection of warrant officer candidates and by the constant concern shown by commanders, political entities, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations for their ideological conditioning, for improving special and methods training, and also for improving their material living conditions.

We have in warrant officers regular service personnel who as a rule have an outstanding knowledge of modern equipment and weapons and who possess high political and job qualities and extensive experience. With a deep awareness of their duty to the party and people, they persistently improve professional expertise and are full of desire to link their fate with the Army or Navy for many years and give all their knowledge to the service of combat readiness.

A specific system of warrant officer training has taken shape in the Armed Forces. A network of schools has been set up staffed with well-trained command and instructor personnel and with a well-developed training facility. The schools give their pupils a great deal. It stands to reason, however, that it is impossible to acquire the entire store of knowledge and skills which service requires of warrant officers in compressed periods of time. Warrant officers must improve their training in units and aboard ships, during daily combat training, in various courses, in scheduled

command and methods classes, and by means of self-education. In particular, classes with warrant officers are organized with high quality in the Berdichev Guards Tank Regiment imeni Sukhe-Bator and with seagoing warrant officers aboard the ASW cruiser "Moskva."

Warrant officers with a higher or secondary specialized education related to a military specialty usually cope successfully with service duties without additional training in schools. This is especially true in those instances where they succeeded in acquiring some experience in sergeant or petty officer positions. Based on the interests of the matter, service personnel with a higher or secondary specialized education are given an opportunity to become warrant officers after a year of first-term service.

Meanwhile, life shows that it is difficult to perform official duties in a skilled manner without specialized military-technical training, even with a general secondary education. There is an ever-growing need to elevate the system of warrant officer selection and training for the primary command and technical positions to a new level. In this stage the problem is posed as follows: Each warrant officer must have a secondary military specialized education. An important task must be accomplished. In what manner?

An improvement in selection of warrant officer candidates is in the foreground. Commanders, staffs, political and personnel entities, and military commissariats must give preference in selecting candidates to those service personnel and persons with service obligations who have a higher or secondary education and a specialty related to a military specialty.

Schools which do not provide a secondary military-specialized education remain an important element in warrant officer training. How will the graduates of these schools raise the level of professional training? After a specific period of service in positions of warrant officers or officers, they are given the right to take exams for external studies in a military school. There are no age limits here. Warrant officers prepare for external studies without separation from service by means of self-education. After successfully passing the exams, they receive all-union diplomas and chest emblems showing completion of a secondary military school.

Diplomaed specialists with a secondary military specialized education enjoy an advantage in being assigned to positions with a higher grade category and to officer positions.

It is difficult to prepare for taking exams for a military school. Warrant officers are required to be purposeful, industrious and to have self-discipline. Experience shows that those who have a secondary education acquire the necessary knowledge and skills rather quickly with planned self-training. It stands to reason that much depends on the assistance of senior comrades. Warrant officers must be given time for independent work, assisted in obtaining training programs and aids, and consultations must be

arranged for them. The practice of assigning advisers to warrant officers from among the most experienced officers has justified itself.

Unfortunately the preparation of warrant officers for external studies is not arranged correctly everywhere. Some of them arrive in school poorly prepared. Each incident of this sort must be given a fundamental evaluation. Such instances involve a loss of time and irrational expenditure of state funds. They are damaging to the job of developing warrant officers and degrade the role of external studies.

The work of warrant officers to raise their ideological-political level and to improve moral qualities comprises the basis of preparation for taking exams for a military school. Social work and an active participation in the life of party and Komsomol organizations provides warrant officers with a great deal. In being concerned for political conditioning of this category of personnel, we should direct special attention to a study of the works of V. I. Lenin, the most important decisions of our party, and works by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Classes with warrant officers in the political training system must be given by the best trained propagandists. Proper action is taken where warrant officers are actively attracted to classes in universities of Marxism-Leninism and in party school.

The time periods for development of warrant officers as leaders and specialists depend largely on the quality of combat work in the unit or aboard the ship and on the general order of life of the military collective. Warrant officers must conduct classes with subordinates regularly, accomplish difficult missions in practice battles, and organize servicing of sophisticated equipment and weapons. In other words, they should perform the full range of duties in the position they occupy. Mistrust, coddling or doing the work for them has a negative effect on their indoctrination and hinders the warrant officers in actually feeling themselves to be the officers' closest assistants. The more often warrant officers encounter situations requiring the mobilization of all knowledge and skills, the stronger is their desire to learn and grow professionally.

Problems of raising the warrant officers' level of special military training are linked closely with concern for their personal example set in service and in life. Meanwhile, there still are substantial shortcomings in the work done with them. It is not always done in an integrated manner, with use of diverse forms and methods and with stress on the individual approach. The exactingness toward them is not yet combined organically everywhere with a friendly attitude or with the ability to understand the difficulties which are natural at the very first. Senior chiefs do not always take a thoughtful approach to solving housing and other everyday needs of warrant officers. The fact is, though, that these problems are interrelated. When a warrant officer feels concern is being shown for him and sees that his desire to learn and link his career even more firmly with military service is meeting approval and support, he overcomes difficulties more successfully. A thorough, fundamental discussion at meetings and conferences of the results

of warrant officers' training and competition and problems of ideological growth, morality and ethics enriches them with a great deal.

Helping all warrant officers receive a secondary military specialized education is a task involving the solution of a large number of problems. It would appear to be important to determine for each specialty the optimum scope of knowledge and skills corresponding to a secondary military specialized education and to correct the training plans and programs of warrant officer schools and the scope of exams in external studies.

It is of course impossible to lose sight of the warrant officers who do not have a general secondary education. Their training in evening schools of general education must be taken under supervision from the very beginning of their service and later they must be helped to achieve the level of military training possessed by the best representatives of this detachment of military personnel and leaders of socialist competition.

There are many warrant officers in the Armed Forces who perform their duties in an exemplary manner. Many warrant officers who passed exams for military schools as external students enjoy deserved authority in units and aboard ships. They have come right up to the officers in the level of professional training. For example, shore-based warrant officers L. Kondrakhin, V. Mulyarov, V. Osipov, Ya. Bondar, V. Sitnikov and V. Ovsyannikov and sea-going warrant officers V. Kuznetsov and V. Shebalov serve excellently. Military construction specialist WO S. Furduy is distinguished by high expertise. Each of them has a secondary military specialized education allowing the assimilation of sophisticated equipment and the skilled training and indoctrination of subordinates.

Commanders, staffs, political entities, and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to give very thorough attention to warrant officers and instill in them a love for the military profession and a desire for knowledge, for expanding their own political and military horizons, and for increasing their technical culture. The obtaining of a secondary military specialized education by each warrant officer is one of the main directions for increasing the skill level of this detachment of military personnel and increasing its authority and role in training and indoctrinating personnel and in maintaining high combat readiness of units and ships.

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METHODS OF IMPROVING MILITARY-PATRIOTIC TRAINING OF YOUTH DISCUSSED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Col B. Pendyur and Maj A. Bedzhanyan: "Form an Active Position in Life"]

[Text] It is generally known that an All-Union Practical Science Conference was held in Baku entitled "Forming an Active Position in Life: Experience and Current Problems of Moral Indoctrination." A section entitled "The Soviet Army is a School of Ideological-Moral Indoctrination of the Youth" performed work within the framework of the conference. Participating in the section's work were CPSU CC Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the CC CP of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev, CPSU CC member and head of the propaganda department of the CPSU CC Ye. M. Iyazhel'nikov, and secretary of the CC CP of Azerbaijan K. M. Bagirov.

The section was headed by deputy department head of CPSU CC V. I. Drugov; deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Adm A. I. Sorokin; secretary of Altayskiy Kray CPSU Committee A. N. Nevskiy; and secretary of Chelyabinskaya Oblast CPSU Committee N. I. Sonnov. Participating in the section session were Col Gen Avn A. U. Konstantinov, commander of the Baku Air Defense District; Lt Gen I. F. Sviridov, member of military council and chief of political directorate of the Baku ADD; and V. Ye. Titov, secretary of Smolenskaya Oblast CPSU Committee.

Participating in the section's work were responsible political workers of the USSR Armed Forces, heads of local party and soviet entities, heads of DOSAAF, Army and Navy lawyers, military scholars in the social sciences, and workers of the mass media, higher and secondary educational institutions, libraries and museums. Also present were party activists handling matters of military-patriotic indoctrination.

The section's session took place in an atmosphere of high businesslike, creative enthusiasm caused by the greeting of CPSU CC General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. I. Brezhnev to participants of the All-Union Practical Science Conference.

The section's work was an organic continuation of the detailed and comprehensive examination begun at a plenary session of the conference on problems of moral indoctrination in light of decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, decisions of subsequent plenary sessions of the party's Central Committee, CPSU CC decrees on ideological matters, and the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Section participants focused primary attention on an analysis of ways and means for increasing the effectiveness and quality of political, moral, labor and military indoctrination of Army and Navy personnel.

The comrades who spoke at the section's session emphasized that our Armed Forces are improving steadily both as a tool of external defense of the socialist homeland and as a remarkable school of indoctrination thanks to the party's constant concern and its purposeful organizational and ideological work. This feature of our Army was determined by its sociopolitical nature, the high social significance of military labor, and by the complex character of party-political work aimed at providing for the ideological growth and formation of an active position in life on the part of service personnel; a position which presumes profound communist conviction, utter devotion to the socialist Motherland, allegiance to international duty and a high political vigilance; a position which is embodied in the persistent struggle for strengthening combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

In exchanging work experience and discussing problems of shaping high ideological-moral qualities in the youth, conferees placed in the foreground the question of the completeness of the indoctrination process as the decisive condition for its effectiveness and of the need for accelerating the transition from mastery of general principles of the integrated accomplishment of ideological indoctrination tasks to their skilled everyday practical implementation. It was noted that recognition of the integrated approach still remains declarative in places and the unity of political, labor and moral indoctrination is seen as something almost imperceptible in practical work. It is incorrect when moral indoctrination is viewed almost as an isolated direction of communist indoctrination and an understanding of it is reduced merely to the propaganda of specific moral norms and requirements. The fundamental aspect of the integrated approach is the ability to assure maximum moral results and the shaping of an active position in life.

Section participants unanimously took note of the enormous importance of the works "Malaya Zemlya", "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth] and "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands] for the ideological and moral development of Soviet soldiers and for the improvement of party-political work in the Armed Forces. They mentioned the fervent approval with which Army and Navy personnel greeted the bestowing of the Lenin Prize on L. I. Brezhnev for this remarkable artistic and historical trilogy.

Issues concerning the rallying of military collectives and increasing their indoctrinational role occupied a considerable place in the section's work.

A number of speeches are of interest from the viewpoint of generalizing experience of using socialist competition for ideological-moral indoctrination of Army and Navy personnel. The speakers showed convincingly and in a well-grounded manner the effectiveness of the influence which the internal tenor of the Armed Forces has on shaping servicemen's active positions in life. With the strict governing by military regulations, it preserves all features of the socialist way of life. Conferees viewed the indoctrination of Soviet military personnel in an organic link with ideological-political, labor and moral indoctrination of the whole people.

A number of speeches emphasized the great importance of coordinated actions by commanders, political entities, Army and Navy CPSU and Komsomol organizations, local party and Komsomol organizations, and the collectives of enterprises, kolkhozes, the secondary school and the higher school. Of no less importance is their mutual enrichment with experience in solving one of the central problems of communist indoctrination--establishing Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism and a constant readiness to come to the defense of the achievements of socialism in the awareness of workers, primarily those of the younger generation.

There was a review of current problems of the youth's moral preparation for military service and certain problems of military-patriotic indoctrination. Mention was made in particular about the role of Soviet literature and art in this matter.

Deputy department head of the CPSU CC V. I. Drugov spoke to participants of the section and conference guests.

Results of the section's work were summarized in a final word by Adm A. I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Section participants elaborated a number of practical recommendations aimed at further improvement in the system of ideological-moral indoctrination of the Soviet youth.

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